The Saturday Evening Post.

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ORIGINAL POETRY.

IMPROMPTU TO M. L. S.

ung Cupid with his burnished dart,
And silvery bow so bright,
chly smiling, that some heart
Will feel its barb to-night.

lays on wings of beamy gold,
He cleaves the ether sky,
now at C———'s breast, lay cold,
It shoots from Mary's eye

e aim is true, the pang is felt
By all love's true alarms,
proud C——— kneels, that ne'er had knelt,
To Mary's peerless charms.

TO THE SUN.

emblem of the Deity!
Of God!
ne, whose undiminished blaze,
ge of mouldering ages hath withstood!
Time's envious gaze
st the chain'd bondink's to thee,
ecom'st, yet so powerless and weak!
ay'st thou dart thy glance of scorn,
mingled pride and mockery born,
this puny efforts? Though
should crumble 'neath his sulfo touch,
never feel annihilation—such
be her's not, bright one! As in freak,
and which first commission'd forth
Thee on thy sempiternal flight,
And bade thee span with wings of light,
Jehovah's consecrated arch, and all
This conglobated ball—
made thee of so high a birth,
That thou,
and the mutability of all below,
changeless only—and unspent,
Still inadescent and plenipotent!

Mighty Chilarch! to thee
ent planets bow the homage knee
Least allegiance! from the bright,
bounteous one, she greets the morn,
ucks, pre-eminent, the night—
n Hesperus, of Beauty born—
the remotest star
the peopling of the sky,
ravelling in regions dim and far,
reads the philanthropic eye,
bow to thy supremacy!
ven the haughty comet, prone,
ssent of restraint, to urge
s course impetuous to the distant verge
Of this immensity!
Yes! by force centripetal must own!
concentaneous to thy command,
wheel his fiery orbit, and
pursue thou rol'st alone!

And O! thy beam
gladly hails the grateful earth!
gay flow'rets peeping forth
out their downy pillows, seem
r little eyes, and laugh
, with very joy!
Ocean smiles when thou art nigh!
cases to chase
mbidness, the sounding dome!
ocean bosom, strangely sensitive,
ing gladness seems to heave,
his vivent mantle, fringed with foam.

Hark! the whispering train
s from the mouldering womb
ender lanny woodland seem to come!
from the leafy forest's stir,
mices greet the passenger!
ve on the bank of yonder stream,
sluggish path lay wrapt in gloom,
ou pour'st thy vivifying beam,
When lo! again
new-born animation swarms
and merge! what multitudes
the bright mass, inorganized, exudes!
What nameless forms
ess into existence spoken,
e in the wave, or skim on reptile wing!
ke from her gelid slumbers broken,
listlessly awallow tempts the airy ring.

other, earth! where were thy bloom!
beautiful sept, O where your songs!
ding fields were then a tomb
ruteness and death!—And all
ere loveliness belongs—
ferent tribes, the carnival
passion and the throes
ll harmonizing nature knows—
Had found again,
universal chaos then!
ise, wild, undistinguished, harsh cabal,
Reigned over all!
ith a maddening, soul-disturbing cry,
They'd sunk into insanity.

SENEX.

THE WINTER NIGHT.

fierce uproar and wild commotion
ding winds without! while wrapt in
darkness now, the whirling tempest
ceaseless fury round, and
gloams involve creation's face. In
ead flow the snowy show'r descends,
ds drifted flakes, high tow'ring, o'er
a waste. Where, 'mid the horrors of
ds, shall the wan, pallid wretch,
ery hath doom'd to brave the piercing
—the wrath of th' unpitying storm;
the suffering child of misery find
a sheltered head! and where,
to man in gloomy loneliness,
wide stage, shall pining, haggard want,
worrel for his famish'd life!

Albeit with all the world can give,
happiness, float down the clear
tream of life, who ne'er have known
e's cares a load, nor tasted misery's
gue—pause for a while, and think of
, shiv'ring, noiseless ones, whose earthly
is joyless, unendear'd—who
sunlight but comes from high, ascending
not along their way without one
ring—and when pale, sorrowing distress
ward the hand of mark and heav'nly
fford relief to drooping,
, and cause the dim and sunken eye
brighten up with joy—then will you
le, the poor man's heartfelt thanks, and
s of your God.

CARLOS.

FRIENDS' MEETING AND OLD COURT HOUSE.

FRIENDS' MEETING HOUSE,

LATE AT THE CORNER OF SECOND AND HIGH STREETS, PHILADELPHIA.

The scite of this ancient building is now occupied by a handsome range of stores on Market and Second streets.

The Meeting House was built in 1712, and is very correctly represented in the view here given, as it stood prior to its demolition in 1810. It was a venerable looking fabric, built of brick, and surrounded by a high brick wall facing both streets. The recollection of this remnant of antiquity still lives in the memory of the young, and is cherished by the aged as a memento of good old times; the halcyon days of Philadelphia before the unhappy divisions were dreamed of, which have since rent the Society of Friends asunder. Its architecture was plain and simple. Its area large and accommodating, and it was generally well attended, oftimes crowded with worshippers. Being the primary meeting of the Society, and located in the centre of population, it was frequently visited by travelling ministers of eminence, who proclaimed from the galleries, in all the energy of gospel ministry, the beautiful simplicity and sound edifying principles of the gospel.

We already, in idea, translate ourselves back to these primeval days, when the leading members of the Society, now gathered to their fathers, were the living representatives of Fox and Penn and Barclay. We see them taking their accustomed seats with due regularity and composure, none claiming precedence, but 'each esteeming other better than himself,' yet maintaining a native dignity of feeling, which inspires veneration in beholders, and infuses a portion of the same gravity into the countenances of their junior members. There were the Pembertons, the Reynoldses, the Joneses, the Moores, the Parishes, and a host of others, who were emphatically nursing fathers in the church, supporting by their counsel, confirming by their sympathy, and cherishing in good fellowship, all who believed in the common salvation.

These were the peaceful days of that peaceable society, pre-eminently distinguished for order good government, and moral feeling; but alas! desire of innovation is not less baneful to the peace of religious, than of civil communities.—The progress of visionary schemes, whether of aggrandizement or of mere convenience, is sometimes slow, but always sure, and by its insidious working upon the feelings or pockets of individuals, insensibly attaches itself to the operations of society, and produces the very disorders which it was intended to prevent!

It was suggested as a matter of convenience, plausible enough in the view of speculating men, whose attachment to old habits and to antiquated notions are never very great, that the Meeting House lot was better calculated as a mart for business, and not sufficiently retired as a place for worship. That it might be sold to great advantage, and the meeting located on some less valuable and unproductive property. Vainly, however, were these ideas suggested or urged in the days of those ancient worthies, who were proverbially tenacious of the place where their forefathers worshipped. Nor did the desire of innovation cease—but gathering strength from the resistance which it received, scarcely had its opposers ceased to exist, and while even yet a few remained to cherish their memories and their opinions, the design was revived, and carried into immediate execution. The lot on which this venerable fabric stood was sold in the year 1810; the building demolished, and every vestige of its existence entirely erased.

Much difference of opinion was entertained in consequence of this measure; and both parties indulged in acrimonious feelings. We state this as one of the causes which led to the unhappy schism which has since spread desolation over the society. The lot was originally conveyed to the society by a grant from the proprietory, as a place for a Meeting House, *for ever*—a diversion from the original intent and purpose of that conveyance, was held to be a forfeiture. This effect has not, however, been produced, owing, perhaps, more to the forbearance of the proprietory heirs, than to the justice and fairness of the transaction!

The same kind of measures were enacted in locating the Meeting House on the burial ground in Arch street.

It was with great propriety contended that the grant of that property was limited to the purpose of a burial ground; hence, any different appropriation and occupancy was deemed a forfeiture. This dilemma was obviated by withdrawing the original title from public view, (incognito,) as granted to the society by William Preston, for that part on which the Meeting House now stands; and claiming under the proprietory grant from Penn, which vested the remainder of the square in trustees, and whose representatives were prevailed upon to make a reconveyance, with modifications embracing the whole.

We forbear further remarks on these transactions; but we know they have tended to destroy much of that harmony and good fellowship which have heretofore characterised this primitive people. The schism which now pervades throughout their borders, has been produced by a variety of causes; all, however, having their origin in the imposing pretensions of a few, over the rights and privileges of the many!

The Court House, which occupies a conspicuous place in the view, and has escaped the rage of innovation, may yet be seen in a new dress, presenting its antiquated venerable walls for the protection of the market people.

It was built in 1709, and is crowned with the cupola bell and vane, so important in the embellishments of a city, and so very creditable to the liberality and patriotism of our ancestors.—The ground on which it stands was, some years previous to its erection, occupied by a mast, at the top of which was prefixed the same bell, from which Royal and Provincial proclamations were issued; but which, now recumbent in the cupola, sends forth its sonorous peals on market days, and serves to alarm the citizens upon the account of fire.

The Court House has, from necessity, undergone a kind of metamorphosis. Its appendages, the whipping post and pillory, have been removed from our view, as well as its punishments from our statute books. The second story is occupied by the city watchmen; while the enclosure below serves to accommodate the venders of gingerbread and molasses candy, small wares, and knick-knacks, and of country produce in plenty. The solidity of the materials, the massive thickness of its brick walls, and thence the probable duration of its continuance, promise to survive another century, for the edification and amusing reflections of posterity!

The view here given of the Court House, represents it with a stair way, on each side, as it formerly stood, attached to the balcony in front, and was the usual entrance to the Court room. On days of election the freeholders passed up on one side, gave their votes and returned by the opposite direction, so as to maintain good order, and prevent the inconvenience which now surrounds our polls, by the contrary currents of an anxious, and often unruly populace.

ZENO.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Mr. Editor,—Will you favour the writer by giving to the public a few observations of the Female Friends' Society, for the relief of poor women and widows! Their modest merit deserves some favourable notice, for they are among the best and brightest ornaments of your famous city of brotherly love. By information incidently received, they furnish work and food for the day, to poor women, by employing them in plain sewing work, brought to the house; the making of sundry garments for sale,—and the making of clothing to give to poor women and children, who do not belong to the Friends' Society. The official title of the Society is not known to the writer, being but a stranger in the place; but being in need of some "sewing done," and not knowing any one, like *King Lemuel's mother*, "whose hands take hold of the linen and needle," by accident, in passing the streets, my attention was attracted by a plain sign to make inquiries. The house is located next to the *Tabernacle Meeting House*. There may be witnessed, by young men and others who may want to have "under garments," &c. made, to use their phrase, enough to warm a poet's heart, and move a painter's pencil. Order, neatness and politeness are manifest in every movement, with a pleasing gratitude for the favour of employment brought to the house.—They expressed a strong desire of obtaining more work, for the sake of employing the poor on their list, and regretted that their situation was so unfavourable for notice. My object is, to persuade persons in need of such like work being done, to give these pious imitators of *Dorcas*, of sacred memory, the preference; and they may be assured, their work will be faithfully and neatly performed, at very low prices—prices, indeed, too low, considering the objects of these fair Friends of the poor.

It is by such labours of love, by these intelligent and benevolent distributors of work, food and clothing, that a portion of the evils of poverty, Sir, and misery is, in a measure, alleviated. Jefferson has very pertinently observed, among some of his pithy sayings, "Great Cities are great Sores." This is indeed true, in many more respects than mere morality, for, in Cities, many evils are congregated, and moral evil appears to increase in a greater ratio than the means of removal or relief. But it is by the lovely labours of these pious people, that the balm of consolation and comfort is bestowed upon suffering human nature; healing medicine is applied to the aching heart and care worn mind—and one of the most efficacious remedies for the relief of the indigent—a motive, and the means to be industrious, though the emolument be ever so small. Much more might be said, especially at this inclement season, but it must be left for others, by doing more than saying.—Long may they continue to enjoy the generous luxury of doing good, and of exciting others to imitate their bright example.

T. W. P.

EXTEMPORE LINES,

After seeing the celebrated piece called Faustus performed.

Faustus.—Here are riches which will buy thee all thy heart can wish.

Adine.—I want no riches but thy love.

Air.—Come rest in this bosom.

Thy love, dearest Faustus, alone give to me,
I care not for riches I sigh but for thee;
For thee will I live, for thee will I die,
Ever country and home for thee will I fly.

Oh, what all the riches this world can afford,
If I am denied to call thee my Lord!
Cold poverty, famine, pale danger, and care,
All for thy love, I am willing to bear.

Let thy breast be my throne, thy love be my crown,
Tho' Fortune, I care not how much you may frown;
Twill never estrange me, dear Faustus from thee,
I'll be to thee all thou'lt wish me to be.

Then awake, dearest Faustus, again to thy love,
Which once in thy bosom was pure as the dove;
It seems that thy heart no longer can feel,
For thy once thought, lovely endearing Adine.

ROLAND.

The following interesting narration is contained in a letter to the Editor. Its genuineness may be relied upon as a candid and faithful history of the narrator. The escape of "The Captive" from the galling fetters of a vile habit, is matter of congratulation; and we hope the appalling scenes which he so affectingly describes, and which we presume are common to the votaries of the bottle, will awaken reflection in all such, to imitate his exemplary course, and escape with their lives from its inglorious servitude. We hope this very interesting case, will not be made to suffer a diminution of interest, and thus defeat the earnest desires of the writer, by being pressed into the service of Tract and Temperance Societies. Its adaptation to the views of sectarians, and an association with the fictitious cases which are daily fabricated and issued from the Press, would at once destroy its credibility and its usefulness:—

Written for the Saturday Evening Post.

THE CAPTIVE'S ESCAPE.

"Oh! that men should put an enemy in their mouths, to steal away their brains."

In my youth, I unfortunately began to contract a habit of drinking, which, however, innocent in the beginning, grew upon me in a way that had nothing peculiar in it; or different from other cases of the kind, till it had reached an alarming height. The manner in which it affected me, my sensations and situation at that time, as well as the efforts by which I fortunately regained the path of nature, I mean to describe as nearly as possible. To those who may be so unfortunate as to be in my situation; and, perhaps, from my experience, I may be so happy as to aid them in emancipating themselves from the most powerful and destructive habit.

My situation in life is neither rich nor poor, requiring active exertions, a free intercourse with mankind, and at times calling for all the natural and acquired talents that in the coolest moments are possessed: thus, at the age of thirty-five, I found myself a drunkard—when I arose in the morning, I arose with the thoughts of the bottle, and could hardly clothe myself till I had taken a heavy dram, and if any one was observing me, I trembled to that degree, that I must shelter myself from view, till I had got about a gill of the strongest spirits into operation, before I could expose my palsied hands to observation! three or four more drams generally prepared me for a small breakfast.—Although naturally a hearty man at my meals, my appetite had lessened by degrees, till I ate very sparingly, and cared but little about eating at all. About two hours after breakfast, the system required more stimulation; but if invited to drink in ever so short a time, I was sure not to refuse; or if about to ride into the country, I must drink as much as I could bear before starting, fearing the spirit would die in me before my return: further, to prevent which, if I thought I should be detained long, I took a bottle along with me; for the burthen of all my reflections, the beginning and end of every idea, my sleeping and waking thoughts were the bottle, and as soon as one dram was swallowed, I was longing for the next. Sometimes I would be pretty full by dinner, but commonly I went past the middle of the day tolerably well; by the middle of the afternoon, sometimes sooner, sometimes a little later, I was in the full tide of drinking. Dram after dram, of rum, brandy, or whiskey, indifferently, was poured down in company, if I could get it, if not, alone, till I retired to bed drunk, or nearly so: for I can safely say, that for *months*, I never went to bed sober! For a long time plenty of cold water would serve me through the night, placed at my bed side for the purpose; and often, in the course of a night, have I broken the ice on the surface of the water, to come at the cooling draught, to quench my raging thirst! Bad as this case was, a worse followed in process of time. After the first sleep, on awakening, and taking the usual drink of water, and adjusting myself again for repose, I found myself prevented by a restlessness and anxiety, which, by degrees, grew into a fearfulness and horror, quite indescribable; but, which you, to whom this article is principally addressed, will understand. Why need I describe to you the horror of those midnight reflections, when the spirits being exhausted within us, the image of our true situation in gloomy colours, presents itself to our view; when a trembling pervades the debilitated nervous system, and the cold clammy sweat break forth—the prelude to our approaching dissolution, and the thoughts of grieved and mortified friends, a ruined family, and an ignominious death, rush at once upon our weak and timid minds. Thus, from water, I was obliged to use spirits, to support me through the night. During the day, if I had any business to attend, I must be sure to steady my nerves sufficiently with spirits before I began; and some records will ever show to my shame, my inattention, or inability, to steady my hand, before I began to write. My temper became irritable in the extreme; with my friends captious; in my family peevish; to my enemies outrageously insulting! My business became much neglected; trifles appeared very burthensome, and now put off and dreaded to the last—an almost childish timidity pervaded my mind; bodily exertion was as much as possible avoided, for when performed, a trembling succeeded; a morbid sensibility on trifling occasions would draw tears from my eyes; to real love and friendship, succeeded irritated sensuality and careless selfishness! I entered with reluctance into good company; either fearing I should commit myself, or wishing to avoid the labour and exertion necessary to maintain with decency my part of the conversation. I thus found myself, by degrees, preferring company far below me, where with little exertion and no danger I could show to advantage, and where my ruinous habit could be the better gratified. It was evident that this state of things could not last long—I saw it; I felt it; and was convinced of the necessity of applying a remedy; to effect which, I fell on the most dangerous and ineffectual course that could be devised. I substituted wine for the more ardent liquid; but, after a little time, I found that I carried the wine to the same inebriating excess that I carried the spirits. I then tried cider, strong beer, porter, &c., but they still cherished and increased my hankering and love for my envenomed foe, without weakening in the least a link of the tyrant's chain; and at length, I came back weakened and dispirited to my approaching ruin, with habit's chain rivited faster than ever, if possible, upon me: for, as in a state, suppressed rebellion is paid to strengthen the government, so every ineffectual effort to break an inveterate habit, weakens the subject's confidence in himself; shows him the strength of his enemy, and aggravates the vice. Like the unfortunate traveller, who, after unconsciously gliding down the smooth surface of a river, is suddenly aroused from his security by the roar of a tremendous water-fall, and finding himself within its powerful attraction, springs upon the oars, if possible, to avoid the imminent danger, by landing his bark; but, in spite of his prayers, and almost superhuman exertions, he shortly finds himself on the brink of the fatal precipice; and with heart-rending exclamations, descends, and the scene is closed in the horrid gulf below—thus, I have at different times visited favourite fountain and shade, hill and dale, each of which can witness my griefs and sorrows, my tears and broken vows; yes, in the deepest darkness, I have visited the tombs of my departed friends and relatives; and in grief indescribable, called on their spirits to assist me in avoiding my miserable fate, but all in vain. I soon found myself tamely submitting to my enemy, who was busily adjusting upon me the cloak of infamy; the eternal gulf open before me; my friends weeping about me; and my enemies at a distance laughing and jarring, and sending their cursed sidelong jeers at the helpless victim.

My God! is there no help for the widow's son! In several of my efforts to regain the path of rectitude, I was convinced that tobacco, which I had freely used for years, was the principal agent in defeating me; I was, therefore, determined that, in any future attempts I might make this jackall of ardent spirits should share the fate of his master, and both, if either, be discarded. There was one small consolation in the mountain of my afflictions: the tyrant, in his decree that a drunkard shall be his own executioner, has inserted a clause, that, if he has spirit enough, he may choose the manner of his death. I had three cases, similar to my own, lately presented to my view, where opium, the knife, and pistol, had been chosen instead of the disgraceful poison. I applauded their resolution, admired their choice, and took my measures accordingly. Taking my only child, a boy of about one and a half years old, in my arms, I loudly exclaimed, "your poor unfortunate father"—the tears trickling down my cheeks; my wife coming into the room was alarmed at my appearance; I dissembled the cause of my emotion; took to my room and bed; denied all business, and nearly all company; gave out that I was sick, and truly was I; but I feigned to my friends, and even to my wife, the cause—there I formed my last resolution to LIVE OR DIE! * * * *

I took two or three doses of neutral salts to cool my blood; drank plentifully of milk and water, gruel and the like, as the most mild and soothing support to the irritable system; read entertaining books, to calm as much as possible my timid and anxious mind; and, in about a week, I ventured a little abroad, a trembling convalescent—the affection of my nerves gradually abated; my appetite slowly returned; from very light diet, by degrees I came to relish the stronger common food of the table. Long and severe was my penance; but great was the prize for which I was contending—life and reputation.—When I have had to perform any manual operation, writing, &c., how many shifts have I resorted to, to get an opportunity of performing it alone or unobserved, for timidity excited trembling long after it had ceased in my calmer moments. When invited to drink, I excused myself on account of late sickness, head-ache, a recent meal, or the like; if pressed past excuses, I would touch the glass or bottle to my lips, rather than provoke the vulgar taunts of having sworn off, joined the church, &c. A great change gradually took place in the economy of the system; the scarf skin from the tenderer parts of the body peeled off; the stomach and bowels, deprived of their accustomed stimulants, had to be excited to action by gentle aperients; the pulse, from being preternaturally quick, sunk to fifty-five and fifty beats in a minute, and for two years hardly regained its natural tone; many other changes difficult, and not necessary to describe, were observed. My mind by degrees became calm, then cheerful at times, and at length happy. Long after the commencement of my abstinence, (in my dreams I have sometimes tasted the proscribed poisons,) horror would seize my mind; anguish prey upon my feelings, till the bitterness thereof would awake me to behold, with unspeakable joy, that it was a dream.

I am now upwards of forty years old, and long since, it has been my custom to rise in the morning with the light or the sun, perhaps humming a tune; my mind intent on business, instead of the bottle, and pursue the labour of the day with cheerfulness; slake my thirst at the 'bubbling fountain,' or the 'moss-covered bucket,' with the utmost satisfaction; and at night, lie down cool and calm in the bosom of my family; and peace, prosperity and happiness, have returned to the mansion of the once wretched —. Methinks you are almost ready to envy me my happiness; do not, my unfortunate friends, but come and partake, come back to the cooling fountains from which you have strayed; come back to nature's balm—simplicity; forsake the stream that you are conscious must end in disgraceful ruin! In vain will you call your boisterous merriment over your cups, *happiness*—in vain will you call your garrulity and laughter *pleasure*. True, for a few moments, by drowning your reflections and anticipations, you may force a transient joy; but a draught of pure water from the cool spring, gives to the weary husbandman, sitting on its mossy bank, more satisfaction than a half gallon of the fiery stimulant will give you. How much preferable to your situation is that of the savage, who roams "the desert in quest of prey:

Coarse are his meals, the fortune of the chase,
Amidst the running streams he slakes his thirst;
Toil all the day, and, at the approach of night,
On the first friendly bank he throws him down,
Or rests his head upon a rock till morn;
Then, rises fresh, pursues the wonted game,
And if the following day he chance to find
A new repast, or an untasted spring,
Blesses his stars and thinks it luxury.

My fellow sufferers, you have been told, and perhaps have read, that it is an easy task to refrain from drinking; that a few days or weeks will be amply sufficient to break your bonds and wean the mind from its longings; believe it not, no experienced person will tell you so, unless it be upon the principle that a surgeon tells his patient when about to undergo a painful operation, that it will not hurt him; but even then I think it better to fortify the subject's mind to sustain the reality. If you think it a light and easy matter to refrain, you will surely be defeated in any effort to break a habit so powerfully established. Was it formed in a few days or weeks? No! If you wish then, and intend to break it, prepare yourself for a year of penance and self mortification, though probably natural cheerfulness will revisit you at times, before the expiration of that period; but your hankering for the ruinous stimulants, for weeks and months, will be equal to that of the Pilgrim's for water, who,

"On the scorching sands beneath a burning sky:
Long for a cooling stream at hand, when they must drink or die."

If you form a resolution, tell it to no one, for shame told to a friend, it is half broken; exposed to the public, it has no other obligation than the fear of their witnessing your falsehood. Be sober for soberness sake, be temperate for the reward thereof; the world can soon see, and seeing is far better evidence than hearsay testimony. If the habit of using tobacco is joined with that of hard drinking, you may refrain from both together as easy as from the latter habit alone, provided you are addicted to that only; and easier if you are addicted to both, for the friend behind will ever be pleading for the recall of his fellow. While you are longing for the one your mind will be diverted from the other, and the object, of your anxiety from time to time changed.

Perhaps some will endeavour to say that this is a fiction, the production of some tract society, or water drinking priest. You, to whom this article is principally addressed, have felt too much of what I have described to doubt my having been long a way worn weary traveller on the drunkard's high road. Few of you, I hope, have, like me, travelled till the dreadful terminating gulf burst upon the view. So far from being a fiction, I, at this distance, shudder at a retrospect of the horrid reality. As to its being a religious production, I have none to predicate it upon, or, in other words, I profess none. I love the precepts of the meek and lowly Jesus—admire the temperance inculcated by the Shaaster and Koran.—I commend the sobriety of the Chinese, the Turk, and the Spaniard; and I am alarmed and grieved at the drunkenness of so many of my countrymen.

If neither the consciousness of your disgraceful course and approaching ruin, nor the remonstrances of your friends, and tears of your relatives, nor the scoffs of your enemies, who are pleasing themselves with the prospect of your downfall, will reclaim you, spare, oh! spare the beggary of your family, and the protracted shame of your friends. Will I thus be taxed with advising suicide? Far be it from me—but if a man is bent on self-destruction, I advise him to do it in the least disgraceful manner, and in a way least calculated to injure others, particularly his own family. Surely you will not plead religion in bar—you do not really expect the blessed Jesus to lead you staggering through the valley and shadow of death, and introduce you to Paradise a miserable victim of the bottle.

Take your course, my friends! the present state of things cannot last long—save yourselves, if possible, for usefulness in the world—spare yourselves to bring up your families, and to be a comfort to your friends and relatives. You, who may be the fortunate few to escape from captivity, tell how you unrivited your chains; tell in what manner you were enticed away from the paths of rectitude, relate your experience in the road to ruin, tell to the inexperienced all its pains and pleasures; give to those still in the bonds of iniquity a clue which may perhaps assist them to come out. It is a duty you owe society, and your companions left behind, and you who cannot escape the devouring vortex, cry out in the bitterness of your grief, cry out in the depth of your affliction, and, with your last breath, warn the young and inexperienced to avoid your fate. Exercise, while you can, a little of that power which the man in torment begged so hard for the liberty of using, to warn his brethren of his miserable end. A few words from you will make a greater impression than pages of cold water declamations! If my domestic affairs and pecuniary circumstances would permit, with what pleasure would I travel a missionary in the cause of temperance. The East Indies, Turkey, and the South Sea Islands, the lands of idolatry and paganism would not be the scenes of my labours; I would go to the splendid cities, towns, and villages of our own boasted land of science, liberty, and happiness. I would enter private families and plead with the affectionate parents to have more care over the forming habits of their tender offspring.

Parents, you can, with a little pains, do more to effect the morals of the next generation than all the divines, tract and temperance societies, with their united efforts, can do to reform this—why is there so little care taken to instill into the minds of children and youth an abhorrence for tobacco and spirits, those dreadful pests of society. Tobacco has not, generally, its share of blame for the mischief it occasions; besides some serious diseases and injuries it tends to produce, which may be seen, it secretly gives a taste and relish for ardent spirits; it weakens the nervous system, and, in a greater or less degree, debilitates the mind and body. The health of many is seriously impaired by it, while they know not their enemy!

My friends, I must bid you farewell. If aught of irony or harshness has appeared in these lines, lay it to the head and not the heart; I did not mean to upbraid you—you do not deserve upbraidings from me: I have told you my simple tale, and may you profit by it; but if you must be a victim of intemperance, instead of upbraidings, how could I watch your death-bed and soothe your dying moments; with the hand of friendship close your eyes, while the tear of pity bedewed my cheek; lay you in your narrow house, raise the lonely stone over your tomb, which should mark, to the passing stranger, the grave of the poor unfortunate * * * * * * * *

To the Editor of the Saturday Evening Post.

Philadelphia, Saturday, Jan. 30th, 1830.

Dear Sir,—I am a man of more than ordinary leisure, and though I sometimes mingle with the beings of this world in the way of business, my chief pleasure is derived from the world of letters, and every Saturday eve I make my intellectual supper of the repast so judiciously prepared by you.

I had no sooner swallowed, with my accustomed relish, the contents of this evening's paper, than I was seized with a desire to read my own name and lucubrations in print, and if you do not conceive such desire to be unreasonable you may occasionally hear from your friend.

BUTTONWOOD SMITH.

MY COUSIN PETER.

No. I.

"And those hoary locks,
Those reverend sighs, which more the scorn
Of thoughtless mortals, seem to me like snow
Upon an Alpine summit, only proving
How near it is to Heaven."

My honoured Cousin Peter is one of those venerable remnants of the generation of which our grandsires formed a part, who

"Wait on the verge of dim eternity
Like stranded wrecks."

and although he has now seen ninety winters and eighty-nine summers, his constitution is still vigorous, and his mind is unimpaired.

It is admitted by all, except graceless libertines, that "old age is honourable," and he who would treat it with disrespect deserves not to enjoy the pleasures of social intercourse. An aged man is a privileged person, the wild sallies of his youth are not known to those by whom he is surrounded; his long life must have given him experience, and perhaps it would not be superstitious to say, that his nearness to the boundaries of time enables him, in a manner, to penetrate, with enlightened vision, the gloom of futurity's mist. From such a one we are willing to receive admonition—such a one is my Cousin Peter.

Prudent, old fashioned person, did not marry in their teens. My Cousin Peter sought not the altar of Hymen till he had attained to the age of five-and-thirty, and Lucinda Smith, his elect, had celebrated the anniversary of her birth-day

thirty times. She might as well have been named Halsey, or Bathsheba, for she has nothing of the romantic in her composition. She is a plain, good-natured, busy body, makes excellent bread, is rather hard of hearing, (but her tongue still retains its powers,) and though rather talkative, is well qualified to be the companion for life of such a domestic man as my worthy Cousin Peter.

He is not one of those comfortless ones who, having outlived their kindred,

"Roam along the world's tired denizens,
With none to bless them, none whom they can bless;"

his wife still bustles about, and, to use the language of Ex-president Adams, "Their children's children are rising up to call them blessed."

What social duty can be at once so imperious and so delightful as that which commands us to honour our father and our mother, or what friendship can be purer than that which binds together, in one common interest, the hearts of an affectionate family? Affections of the deepest root, ties of the most indissoluble nature, may unite hearts accidentally brought together "in the world's crowd;" but these have not the sacredness of paternal affection, and it is the highest pitch of intellectual delight, the greatest refinement of friendship, when congenial souls can meet and mingle with the full, unostentatious, and confiding love of a brother!

My Cousin Peter is greatly attached to his children, and when they and their little ones are seated round the supper table, or gathered round it's evening fire, I love to join the circle of domestic bliss. It is delightful to me to observe the different gradations of intellect, from the hoary sage to the smiling babe upon his knee, whose cheeks are oft scratched by his grandsire's beard.

From the tenor of his blameless life we may learn that peace is the handmaid of purity. He can look back with complacency upon his past career, which, though ungilded by genius, unknown to fame, is, at least unsullied by vice, and domestic affection crowns the evening of his day.

Like most old persons, he has a copious store of

"Legends old,
And songs heroically lo'd;"

and many of his oft repeated tales concerning himself have with me a peculiar interest, as they serve to assist my glance into years that have passed, and to show me what my Cousin Peter was many years before I was born.

To be a spectator is to be a participator of their enjoyment. From the aged patriarch to his youngest grandchild that can suck its thumb, all are happy, and none more so than my Cousin Peter. He has a fount of bliss within himself—his conscience,

"Like a kind angel, whispers peace,"

and around him is displayed a treasure which many a morose old bachelor has envied—a numerous and lovely offspring. He is a blessing to his family and to his neighbourhood. For myself I cling to him as a father; my parents have gone from works to rewards, and he, relying, not on his own merits, but the mercies of his creator, waits with tranquillity, "in the verge of heaven."

A correspondent of the LONDON SUN gives this agreeable picture of the struggles of a suitor in the ENGLISH COURT OF CHANCERY:—"A bill is filed, which, after due delays in exceptions references for imperfections, amendments, and other et-cetera, is answered—witnesses are examined, and at an expense of from one to ten thousand pounds, the cause is, at the end of four or five years, brought *to a hearing*—the plaintiff obtains a decree, with *a reference to the Master*—he sees the money almost within his hands, and is frantic with joy—the fool!!!—He gets into the Master's office, *fresh evidence* is produced, two or three years more are consumed, 500*l. more* are expended, the Master *probably* reports there is nothing due to him, and the plaintiff has to pay the costs! So much for his *decree*! But, we will suppose the Master reports that every farthing he seeks to recover is due to him—his joy is again excessive, he fancies he has only to go back to the Court, to get the Master's report confirmed, and to *receive his money*—poor maniac!!! he does not dream of exceptions being filed to the Master's report. This hangs the cause up for another year at least—*new briefs* must be prepared and delivered, and *another* five hundred pound expended. At length the exceptions are argued, and perhaps allowed—the cup of bliss is dashed from the mouth of the dreamer of happiness, and he finds himself awake in a prison for the costs. It may be observed, the exceptions may be allowed *in part*, and it may be referred back to the Master to correct his report. Another *year or two*, at least, consumed—another 500*l.* expended—the cause comes back to the Court with a report which strips the suitor of all his hopes, and he is thus plunged in distress and ruin. We will, however, assume that the report is *favorable—it is confirmed*—and although the man and his family have suffered ten, fifteen, or twenty years of *torturing anxiety*, he is grown old, and, with his family, reduced almost to starvation and beggary by the *draining* Chancery suit; but he is now about to receive what he has been for so many years unjustly kept from the enjoyment of, and although he is worn out with constant harrassing, his heart and spirit are broken and bowed to the earth by the long and expensive suit, and the privations to which he has been subject in consequence of it; he has, however, the consolation of hoping and expecting that his family will enjoy the fruits of his wretched and tedious perseverence—stop—*an appeal* is filed—the suit is again hung up for *two or three* years—another 500*l. must* be raised and expended: and here again he runs the risk of a *reversal of all the former judgments*, and even at *this stage* his claim may be crushed, and the plaintiff end his miserable existence in a gaol, with the knowledge that his family are miserable houseless wanderers and beggars in the street—rendered so by his attempts to obtain justice in a *Court of* EQUITY!!—I assure you, Sir, I have *not by any means* coloured this picture highly; I have assumed that the suitor *would be able to find money* to carry on the suit—I have not taken into consideration the *deaths of parties* and *bills of revivor* consequent thereon—the *issues* and *trials at law* which may be directed by the Court—the *numerous motions* arising out of the suit which it may from time to time be necessary to make—the *different tricks* to which the practice of this Court allows a defendant to resort in order to delay a plaintiff and put him to *enormous* and *useless* expence—*the want of ability or application on the part of some of the officers of the Court*, not excepting some of the Masters themselves—the difficulties of getting before the Masters more than about twice a week, and then only for an hour at a time, so that the Master can catch the merits of the cause but by bits and scraps, and consequently cannot possibly acquire a clear and comprehensive knowledge of the case—I say I have not taken into consideration these, and a *thousand other* disadvantages, discouragements, and delays, arising in the course of a hostile and prolonged suit—I have set forth a comparatively smooth and straight-forward case.

JAW BREAKERS.—In the appendix to the sixth report of the commissioners of crown lands, we find the following, among numerous other curious names of places in Ireland lately disposed of by the commissioners—the etymology of which we leave to our more learned antiquaries to discover, viz:—

Clontinacnicoorioughtaugh,	Farrisnadaghslore,
Ashdrachrody,	Gortarsbanavally,
Ballynamobagh,	Irishmorereagh,
Claghbunane,	Knockanirapsyderry,
Coolenelagidy,	Magheraslaheen,
Crotteneorrary,	Tunneenaghtreagh,
Creangmoledagh,	&c. &c. &c.
Drumdamuck,	

UNITED STATES NAVY.

STATEMENT *of the United States Vessels of War now in commission, their disposition, &c.*

IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

Delaware 74, Commodore Wm. M. Crane, sailed on the 15th February, 1829: ordered home.

Java 44, Commodore James Biddle, sailed on the 7th June, 1827.

Constellation 36, Captain A. S. Wadsworth, sailed on the 12th August, 1829.

Warren 18, Master Commandant Charles W. Skinner, sailed on the 23d February, 1827.

Lexington 18, Master Commandant Wm. M. Hunter, sailed 19th May, 1827.

Ontario 18, Master Commandant Thomas Holdup Stevens, sailed 21st August, 1829.

Fairfield 18, Master Commandant Foxhall A. Parker, sailed 20th August, 1828.

IN THE PACIFIC.

Guerriere 44, Commodore Charles C. B. Thompson, sailed 14th February, 1829.

Vincennes 18, Master Commandant Wm. B. Finch, sailed 31st August, 1826.

St. Louis 18, Master Commandant John D. Shut, sailed 14th February, 1829.

Dolphin 12, Lieutenant Commandant John P. Zantzinger, sailed in 1821.

IN THE WEST INDIES.

Hornet 18, Master Commandant Otho Norris, sailed 5th February, 1829.

Erie 18, Master Commandant David Conner, sailed 23 November, 1826.

Peacock 18, Master Commandant Edward R. M'Call, sailed 26th September, 1829.

Natchez 18, Master Commandant Alexander Claxton, sailed 9th July, 1825.

Falmouth 18, Master Commandant C. W. Morgan, sailed 20th January, 1828.

Grampus 12, Lieutenant Commandant Wm. K. Latimer, sailed 24th May, 1828.

Shark 12, Lieutenant Commandant Thomas T. Webb, sailed 5th November, 1828.

ON THE COAST OF BRAZIL.

Hudson 44, Commodore Stephen Cassin, sailed 27th September, 1828.

Vandalia 18, Master Commandant John Gallagher, sailed 16th December, 1826.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, 1st *December*, 1829.

STATEMENT shewing the present state and condition of the United States' Vessels of War now on the stocks, and those in ordinary and repairing, at the several Navy Yards.

PORTSMOUTH, NEW HAMPSHIRE.

ALABAMA.—Ship of the Line. This ship requires thirty strakes of plank on each side to complete the carpenters' work of the hull.—Masts and spars nearly finished. Progress has been made in finishing her inboard works. She can be prepared for sea in about three months.

SANTEE.—Frigate of the first class. This ship requires twenty three strakes of plank on each side to complete the carpenters' work of the hull. Masts and spars complete, excepting a few spare spars. Progress has been made in her inboard works; she can be prepared for sea in about three months.

CONCORD.—Sloop of the first class. This ship is finished, and has her lower masts in.—She can be ready for sea in ten days.

BOSTON.

VIRGINIA.—Ship of the Line. This ship can be prepared for sea in four months. Her hull is nearly complete. Progress has been made in her gun carriages, masts, spars, and inboard works. One suit of square sails made. Tanks, ballast, cannon, and anchors provided.

VERMONT.—Ship of the Line. This ship can also be prepared for sea in four months. Her state and condition is nearly the same as the Virginian.

CUMBERLAND.—Frigate of the first class.—This ship is planked inside and outside to the spar deck sills, excepting a few strakes left out for the circulation of air. Orlop, birth and gun decks nearly laid. Spar deck framed and kneed. Progress has been in the masts and spars; one suit of square sails made; boats partly built; tanks, cannon, ballast, and anchors provided. This ship can be completed in three months.

COLUMBUS.—Ship of the Line. The hull of this ship requires considerable repairs to fit her for sea. Her bottom requires examination, and perhaps coppering; to be caulked throughout.—She may be equipped for sea in seventy-five days.

INDEPENDENCE.—Ship of the Line. The frame of this ship is believed to be sound, but she will require new decks, outside planks, galleries, head and part of inside plank; new spars, caulking and coppering.

CONSTITUTION.—Frigate of the first class. Frame, generally, is believed to be sound, but she requires new outside plank, from the wales inclusive, to the rail, new ceiling in the hold, new birth and orlop decks, beams and knees, spar deck plank, galleries, head caulking and coppering.

NEW YORK.

SABINE.—Frigate of the first class. Is nearly complete in her hull; masts and spars made; joiners' work ready for putting up. It will require four months to complete this ship.

SAVANNAH.—Frigate of the first class. Is nearly complete in her hull; masts and spars nearly finished; joiners' work ready for putting up. It will require four months to complete this ship.

OHIO.—Ship of the Line. The outside plank of the ship from the water to the rail, and part of the inside plank, are decayed. She requires considerable repairs. It will take five months to repair the ship.

WASHINGTON.—Ship of the Line. A part of the frame of this ship being white oak is decayed. The outside plank from the water to the rail, and nearly all the inside plank are decayed: she will require caulking throughout and coppering. Six months will be required to repair this ship.

FRANKLIN.—Ship of the Line. The plank on this ship is nearly in the same state as that on the Washington; she will require caulking throughout and coppering. Five months will be required to repair this ship.

UNITED STATES.—Frigate of the first class. Part of the ceiling orlop deck beams, knees and wales are decayed; she requires caulking, and her copper to be repaired: masts and spars defective. 70 days will be required to repair this ship.

BOSTON.—Sloop of war of the first class. Some decay has been discovered in the wales of this ship; she requires caulking, and to have the copper examined. 30 days will be required to repair this ship.

PHILADELPHIA.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Ship of the Line. This ship is planked to the spar deck port sill, excepting a few strakes left out for air. The orlop, lower and middle gun decks are laid; the upper gun deck and spar decks are partly laid; the laying of the decks, planking between the spar deck ports, building the head and galleries, making the port shutters and rudder, is the principal work to be done, excepting the caulking and coppering. This ship may be launched in six months.

RARITAN.—Frigate of the first class. The hull of this ship is nearly completed; the head, galleries, port shutters, and rudder, is the principal work now to be done, excepting caulking and coppering; she may be launched in three months.

CYANE.—Sloop of war. This ship requires heavy repairs, inside and outside.

SEA GULL.—Receiving ship. In good order.

WASHINGTON.

POTOMAC.—Frigate of the first class. This ship is complete in her hull, masts, and spars, gun carriages and boats nearly complete; some decay has been discovered in the wales of this ship, and it may by necessary to renew a part of them. Can be fitted for sea in three months.

COLUMBIA.—Frigate of the first class. This ship has fourteen strakes of plank on each side, orlop and births' decks laid, and gun deck partly laid.

NORFOLK.

NEW YORK.—Ship of the Line. To complete the hull of this ship several strakes of plank in each of the decks and bottom are required. In all the other departments of her construction and outfit *progress* has been made.—She may be prepared *for* launching in three months.

ST. LAWRENCE.—Frigate of the first class.—Has her gun deck beams in, wales on, and other plank. She may be launched in four months.

NORTH CAROLINA.—Ship of the Line. A part of the outside plank of this ship, and decks, are decayed; she will require repairs, and to have her copper examined.

JOHN ADAMS.—Is now stripped for repair, and some progress has been made in the preparation of materials.

MACEDONIAN.—Frigate of the second class. This ship requires a thorough and extensive repair.

CONGRESS.—Frigate of the second class.—This ship is so far completed in her repairs, that she may be sent to sea in fifty days.

Evening Post.

OFFICE No. 112 CHESNUT STREET.

Price—$2 00 per annum—payable in advance.
$3 00 do. If not paid during the year.
$1 25 for six months—in advance.
Papers discontinued only at the option of the Publisher, when arrearages are due.

*** Small notes of solvent banks received at par value for Subscriptions, &c. by mail.

The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society, established in Philadelphia, offer the following Premiums for Esculent Vegetables, Fruit and Fruit trees

1st. For the best early Cauliflowers, not less than three in number, to be produced from the first May to the first Monday in June, 1830, a premium of $5, or a gold medal of that value.

2d. For the best Head Lettuce, not less than six heads, to be produced from the 20th April to the first Monday in May, 1830, a premium of $2, or a silver medal of that value.

3d. For the best early Potatoes, not less than one peck, to be produced on or before the first Monday in June, 1830, a premium of $3 or a silver medal of that value.

4th. For the best early Cabbage, not less than six heads, to be produced on or before the first Monday in June, 1830, a premium of $2 or a silver medal of that value.

5th. For the best early Peas, not less than half a peck in quantity, to be produced on or before the 31st of May, 1830, a premium of $2, or a silver medal of that value.

6th. For the best early Cucumbers, not less than six in number, to be produced on or before the first Monday in May, 1830, a premium of $3, or a silver medal of that value.

7th. For the best early Peas, not less than half a peck in quantity, to be produced on or before the first Saturday in June, 1830, grown in Pennsylvania, a premium of $2, or a silver medal of that value.

8th. For the best Broccoli, not less than three in number, to be produced on or before the first Monday in November, 1830, a premium of $3, or a silver medal of that value.

9th. For the best Melongena, (Egg Plant,) not less than three in number, to be produced on or before the first Monday in September, 1830, a premium of $2, or a silver medal of that value.

10th. For the best Artichokes, not less than six in number, to be produced on or before the first Monday in June, 1830, a premium of $2, or a silver medal of that value.

11th. For the best Cardoon, (Cynara cardunculus,) not less than three stalks, to be produced on or before the first Monday in October, 1830, a premium of $3, or a silver medal of that value.

12th. For the best Celery, not less than six stalks, to be produced on or before the first Monday in October, 1830, a premium of $2, or a silver medal of that value.

13th. For the best Tarragon, not less than two fair sized bunches, to be produced on or before the first Monday in May, 1830, a premium of $2, or a silver medal of that value.

14th. For the best Tomato, (Love Apple,) not less than one dozen, to be produced on or before the first Monday in July, 1830, a premium of $2, or a silver medal of that value.

15th. For the best Strawberries, not less than two quarts, to be produced on or before the first Monday in June, 1830, a premium of $3, or a silver medal of that value.

16th. For the best Raspberries, not less than two quarts, to be produced on or before the first Monday in July, 1830, a premium of $2, or a silver medal of that vaule.

17th. For the best Gooseberries, not less than one quart, to be produced on or before the first Monday in July, 1830, a premium of $3, or a silver medal of that value.

18th. For the best Cherries, not less than two pounds, to be produced on or before the first Monday in June, 1830, a premium of $3, or a silver medal of that value.

19th. For the best Apricots, not less than two dozen, to be produced on or before the first Monday in July, 1830, a premium of $3 or a silver medal of that value.

20th. For the best Pears, not less than half a peck in quantity, to be produced on or before the first Monday in October, 1830, a premium of $5, or a gold medal of that value.

21st. For the best late Pears, not less than half a peck in quantity, to be produced in a ripe state, from December 1830, to first Monday in March, 1831, a premium of five dollars; or a gold medal of that value.

22d. For the best Grapes, not less than four bunches, to be produced on or before the first Monday in October, 1830, a premium of $5, or a gold medal of that value.

23d. For the best Plums, not less than two dozen, to be produced on or before the first Monday in October, 1830, a premium of $3, or a silver medal of that value.

24th. For the best New Zealand Spinach, (Tetragona Expansa,) not less than one peck in quantity, to be produced in 1830, a premium of $3, or a silver medal of that value.

25th. For the best early Apples, not less than half a peck, to be produced on or before the first Monday in August, 1830, a premium of $3, or a silver medal of that value.

26th. For the best Winter Apples, not less than half a peck, to be produced on or before the first Monday in January, 1831, a premium of $3, or a silver medal of that value.

27th. For the best early Peaches, not less than half a peck, to be produced on or before the first Monday in August, 1830, a premium of $3, or a silver medal of that value.

28th. For the best late Peaches, not less than half a peck, to be produced from the first September to first Monday in October, 1830, a premium of $3, or a silver medal of that value.

29th. For the best Sea Kale brought to the Philadelphia market, not less than twelve bunches of one pound each, to be produced on or before the first Monday in July, 1831, a premium of $10, or a gold medal of that value.

30th. For the best nursery of Fruit Trees, regard to be had to the number of trees and varieties thereof, a premium of $10 or a gold medal of that value.

31st. For the second best nursery of Fruit Trees, a premium of $5, or a gold medal of that value.

32d. For the introduction of any new and valuable fruits or esculant roots, a premium of $5, or a gold medal of that value.

The object of the society in offering these premiums is to excite a spirit of emulation among cultivators, to improve the varieties of fruits and vegetables, and disseminate a knowledge of the art of gardening. Therefore all persons, whether members of the society or not, are eligible as competitors, and are invited to become such.

The society holds its stated meetings on the first Monday evening of each month, in the hall under the Athenæum, which affords good opportunities for submitting the articles to the inspecting committee. It is not, however, absolutely necessary to produce them at those periods; but the committee will attend for examination every Wednesday and Saturday morning, at the seed store of Messrs D. & C. Landreth, No. 85 Chesnut street, if previous notice be given of an intention to present any article for which a premium is offered.

It is desirable that each kind of *fruit*, offered for competition, may be as numerous as possible, regard being had to produce none but of a fine quality: for instance, the first *fruit* on the list for premium is strawberries, the two quarts of which may consist of numerous kinds, though a single variety excelling all others offered would be successful. Each kind should be accompanied by its name.

It is also desirable that the vegetables exhibited should be accompanied by short observations on the mode of cultivation, if peculiar, together with any other remarks of utility.

If of any article for which a premium is offered, no specimen be submitted worthy of distinction, the society reserve the power to withhold the premium.

It is to be clearly understood that any fruits and vegetables brought forward for competition are to be the growth of the competitor.

Any further information that may be desired, can be had on application to any member of the society, or at No. 85 Chesnut street.

J. R. INGERSOLL, President.

STATEMENT OF DEATHS,

With the Diseases and Ages, in the City and Liberties of Philadelphia, from the 1st Jan. 1829, to the 1st Jan. 1830.

Diseases.	Total	Diseases.	Total
Apoplexy,	5	Brought over	2713
Arichnitis,	1	Whooping Cough,	37
Atrophy,	3	Hæmorrhage,	30
Aphthæ,	6	Hernia,	6
Asthma,	11	Inflammation of the	
Aneurism,	3	Lungs,	186
Abscess,	4	Stomach,	41
Angina Pectoris,	4	Bowels,	48
Burns,	16	Brain,	111
Bronchitis,	37	Liver,	42
Cachexy,	2	Breast,	23
Contusions,	4	Peritoneum,	21
Casualties,	29	Uterus,	6
Catarrh,	60	Knee Joint,	2
Caries,	7	Bladder,	2
Consumption,	636	Insanity,	13
Convulsions,	209	Jaundice,	9
Cholera,	257	Intro-susception,	2
Cholic,	10	Locked Jaw,	9
Cancer,	18	Laudanum to excess,	6
Childbed,	4	Measles,	53
Compression of the Brain,	1	Mania-a-Potu,	94
Drowned,	38	Old Age,	65
Debility,	280	Palsy,	54
Decay,	6	Pleurisy,	16
Drunkenness,	34	Rheumatism,	6
Diarrhœa,	84	Stone,	2
Dropsy,	94	Suffocation,	3
of the Breast,	49	Salivation,	1
in the Head,	147	Suicide,	8
Dysentery,	53	Scrofula,	10
Dyspepsia,	4	Syphilis,	7
Dyspnœa,	1	Sore Throat,	2
Disease of the Heart,	29	Small Pox,	81
of the Tongue,	1	Sudden,	61
of the Knee Joint,	2	Still Born,	293
of the Hip Joint,	3	Tumours,	3
of the Spine,	2	Tracheitis,	1
Effect of Cold,	2	Teething,	11
Eruptions,	2	Ulcers,	12
Erysipelas,	3	Violence,	1
Epilepsy,	7	Varioloid,	3
Fever,	73	Wounds,	3
Billious,	56	Worms,	4
Intermittent,	12	Unknown,	88
Remittent,	56		4294
Typhus,	56		
Nervous,	8	Under 1 year	0258
Inflammatory,	2	From 1 to 2	364
Hectic,	5	2 to 5	803
Scarlet,	6	5 to 10	158
Malignant,	1	10 to 15	67
Puerperal,	15	15 to 20	108
Fracture,	1	20 to 30	477
Fungus Hæmatodes,	3	30 to 40	497
Found Dead,	29	40 to 50	342
Gangrene and Mortification,	31	50 to 60	246
Gout,	4	60 to 70	207
Gun Shot Wound,	3	70 to 80	163
Hysterics,	1	80 to 90	63
Hives,	67	90 to 100	17
		100 to 110	2
Carried over	2713		4294

Of the above there were Males of 20 years and upwards 1,128; 1,201 under 20 years; 923 Females of 20 years and upwards; and 1 041 under 20 years.

There were 424 returns received at the Health Office of persons who died in the Alms House of the City during the year; and 643 people of Colour are included in the statement of Interments.

Agreeably to returns made at the Health Office, and collected from 141 Practitioners of Midwifery, there have been born in the City and Liberties, from the 1st of January, 1829, to the 1st of January, 1830, 3,638 Male, and 3,357 Female Children; making the total number of births 6,995; leaving a difference between the births and interments of 2,702.

Deaths within each month of the within period.

	Adults.	Children.	Total.
January,	208	138	346
February,	174	153	327
March,	198	209	405
April,	173	180	353
May,	153	145	298
June,	150	208	358
July,	149	217	366
August,	174	316	490
September,	187	201	388
October,	144	153	296
November,	196	139	334
December,	150	143	293
	2050	2244	4294

By order of the Board of Health.
JOSEPH PRYOR, Clerk.
Health Office, Philadelphia, Jan. 1, 1830.

EPITOME OF THE TIMES.

There were 74 deaths in Philadelphia during the past week, 39 of which were of adults and 35 children—23 under one year of age—9 from the Alms House and 18 people of colour are included.

A Correspondent enquires if there be any peculiar virtue in *green Ice*, as several carts have been observed loading in the ponds west of Broad street?

There are 769 students now attached to the University of Pennsylvania—of whom 394 are in the Medical Department, (exclusive of twenty graduates who continue to attend the lectures,) 97 in the collegiate, 120 in the grammar, and 158 in the charity schools.

The Managers of the Apprentices Library ask donations of books. No one, having a good book, of almost any sort, to spare, should think it unsuitable to their purposes. The person who presented a Spanish copy of Don Quixotte probably thought that it would never be called for; yet, the other day, we saw a young apprentice reading it with great satisfaction.

Last Saturday evening, about 7 o'clock, as Mr. James Wood, Engraver, in Second street above Race, was at work near the front window, some daring villain drove a large club through the sash, making a deadly blow at him, but dodging his head, he received a quantity of broken glass in his eyes.

"Sharp weather," said a gentleman to his friend, this morning, in market. "Very cold, and I hope it will last." "Why?" "Mutton keeps so admirably."

The dead body of an infant was found last Friday, by a sportsman's dog, in the woods near Easton. A Coroner's Jury were of opinion that it had been exposed alive, and the supposed mother was committed for trial.

An Ox, apparently in good health, weighing 500 lbs. was slaughtered in Snow Hill, Md. a few days since, in the heart of which was found encased a large knitting needle.

The exports to the Island of Madeira from the United States amounted in 1809 to $2,336,656: in 1828 to $111,933.

There are in the United States Senate thirty-nine lawyers, two merchants, one physician and five farmers and manufacturers, nine have been governors of different states, and fifteen have been judges.

The firewards of Portland, Me. have severely censured the conduct of ullers at the late fire, whom they compare to *rats*, skulking at the approach of a fireward or a drop of water.

A terrible occurrence happened near Pottsville, Pa. a few days ago. A Panther, rendered frantic by the snow and cold, sprang upon a woman while passing alone in the road, and killed her. I do not know her name, nor any other particulars.

At Poultney, Vt. on Sunday night, the 31st ult. Miss Caroline Morse was suffocated by the use of a kettle of coals in her bed room. Miss Morse was sleeping with a younger sister, who well nigh shared the same fate.

The Senate of Maine, at the last dates, continued their usual divisions, "*hate* to *hate*," (8 to 8) as Hibernicus says.

The Portland, Maine, Advertiser says—Winter has commenced with us in good earnest.—The thermometer, on Sunday morning, stood 18 degrees below zero, and at noon it stood at 1 degree below; at night a snow storm commenced, and continued until our paper went to press, with unabated fury. The harbor is frozen over to the forts; so exceedingly cold weather has not been experienced for several winters.

On Saturday night, an Alderman of New York was called from his bed by a violent ringing at his door. On opening, he found, on the step, wrapped in a blanket, an infant about five weeks old. The foundling has been sent to the Alms-House.

A masquerade is proposed at the New York theatre, on Wednesday, February 17. Tickets five dollars; four hundred gentlemen to be admitted.

The Bill reported in the House of Representatives at Washington, on Friday, provides for reducing the duty on coffee to forty per cent. on the value at the place whence imported; and fixes the duty on teas, imported from China, at fifty per cent. *ad valorem*; if from any other place, or in other than American vessels, at sixty two and a half.

The Legislature of Tennessee adjourned on the 14th ult. after transacting a formidable amount of business. A large appropriation was made for the commencement of a system of internal improvements, and among the last acts of the session was the establishment of a system of common schools.

The Boston Courier states, that in a few months, two centuries will have elapsed since the first settlement of that peninsula. The Courier suggests to the inhabitants the propriety of celebrating, on the 18th of September next, this second centennial aniversary of their city's birth-day.

Maj. Gen. John Spear Smith has reported a new Militia Law, in the Senate of Md., for the regulation of the militia of Baltimore city. It provides but for one parade.

From the State of Mississippi we learn, that an act had passed both branches of the Legislature of that State, extending to the Indians residing within the limits of that State, all the privileges and immunities whatever of citizens of that State—thus incorporating them with the white population. The bill wanted only the signature of the Governor to become a law.

Upward of *seven hundred females* of Pittsburgh, Pa. have memorialized Congress in behalf of the country and homes of the Indians.

A Flax manufactory is to be established in Salem, New Jersey.

Wealthy people should make it a point to encourage and pay particular attention to encourage persons at labor. A false shame of being seen at work has been the ruin of many. Times should be changed. People should be made proud of being usefully employed. All honest labour is meritorious.

The Message of Governor James Brown Ray to the Legislature of Indiana, is twenty five columns long. It was delivered on the 7th ult., and an Indiana paper dated 16th January is not half through, and "cant tell" when it will finish.

Part of the baggage was stolen from the boot of the Pottsville stage, about three o'clock on Thursday morning last, between Philadelphia and Chesnut Hill. Would it not be well for the stage proprietors to substitute chains instead of leather straps in securing the boot?

A school master in England advertises that he will teach a Sunday school, twice a week A mayor of one of their cities proposes to hold his quarter sessions monthly.

The city of Philadelphia receives from Montgomery county, about one million five hundred bushels of lime a year.

A young Frenchman, who lately inherited a fortune of 350,000 francs, squandered 138,000 within thirteen days after he came of age. In this time he changed his horses and carriages twenty times, bought sixty coats, sixty waistcoats, sixty pair of pantaloons, &c.

In consequence of the proposition for a masquerade at the Park theatre, a resolution was brought forward, on Monday, in the New York Commercial Council, to apply to the Legislature for the effectual prohibition of such entertainments. The present penalty is a thousand dollars, which the managers are willing to pay.

An attempt was made on Friday night, at the Baltimore Penitentiary, by a portion of the prisoners to break out. It was discovered just in time to prevent their escape, as they had nearly cut through the wall.

The Ohio River was frozen over at Wheeling on the 3d inst. and there had been no arrivals nor departures of steamboats for some days previous.

ROBERT FRAME, Esq. has been appointed Attorney General of Delaware.

The St. John (N. B.) Chamber of Commerce have addressed a remonstrance to the British government against any change in its Colonial Policy. They have also petitioned the Provincial Legislature for some alteration and improvement in the Acts for the "relief and support of confined Debtors."

Miss Clara Fisher, the popular "actress of all work," is at New Orleans.

The report of the Select Committee in Congress, on the subject of the fifth census, estimates the population of 1830, as follows: free population 10,650,000, slaves 1,950,008; total 12,600,000. They recommend a ratio of 50,000 for the Representation in the House of Representatives, which they believe will not increase that body beyond the number of 225 members.

Among the new books which are announced in the late Paris papers, is one entitled—Memoirs of the Revolution, by Sansen, the famous executioner with the guillotine.

The population of the kingdom of France on the 1st January, 1829, was estimated to be 32,000,000.

The "Horn of the Green Mountains," upon which so many good jokes have been played, is wound up. The Sheriff has attacked the whole concern.

MISS FRANCES WRIGHT, as we learn from the Mercantile Advertiser of New Orleans, of the 18th ult. had chartered the John Quincy Adams, to leave that port in a day or two to proceed to Hayti, with her thirty slaves. Her object is their manumission, and to secure them some place to live.

The New York city Inspector reports the death of 116 persons during the last week, 30 men, 32 women, 26 boys, and 22 girls. CONSUMPTION 28:—11 scarlet fever.

The bill reported by Mr. Dorsey, on Tuesday, regarding the widows and representatives of the officers and crew of the Hornet, as we learn from the National Intelligencer, directs the allowance of pay to the first of last January, with a donation of six months' additional pay.

The income of Bucks County, as noticed in the Treasurer's annual report, are $22 22 1-2 received from *swearers* and *Sabbath breakers*.

The experiment has been tried near Baltimore, of clearing the rail-road of snow. "The experiment" says the American, "was conclusive and highly satisfactory, and proved that we need not apprehend the smallest delay or inconvenience from the deepest snows which are ever likely to occur.

The Lynn, Mass. Record mentions as worthy of observation, that during the month not a single death occurred in the of Lynn, Lynnfield and Saugus, containing population of about 8,000 inhabitants.

The same paper, in a paragraph on poli makes a remark as well suited to this as to that for which it was written—"gentleman, when driving through the st winter, should remember to *turn out Ladies*."

Nanton Stotdorlistermarmanly, Esq dead letter in the Beaufort, S. C. Post O

The "Cabinet," a weekly paper, pu at Taunton, Maine, measures 7 by 5 inc columns are 14 inch wide.

The pews in the Union-street brick Bangor, Maine, have been sold for being $1575 more than the cost.

The interments during last week in Ba were 26—males 15—females 11.—9 died sumption.

One of the amendments to the Constitu Massachusetts, proposes that there shall two trials for the choice of Representa and that at the second a plurality of vo stead of a majority, shall decide the elec

In the State of Maine there are thre of Indians—the St. John's, 200 in numb samaquoddies, 379, which claim 100 a land; and the Penobscot tribe, 277 in n and claiming 92,160 acres. In Massac there are the Marshpee tribe of 320 Herring pond tribe, of 40; Martha's V of 40; and the Troy tribe of 50 persons.

The Selectmen of Wiscasset, Maine published an order to the police officers town, to arrest as vagrants all boys foun ing about the streets during school hour must either "attend school, or devote the with diligence, to some lawful employ An excellent regulation which should be ed in every town.

A sharper, named Erastus Cult, recent a horse in Ohio, and sold him to the ow guised with a new tail, and painted face is the sharpest Cult we ever heard of.

The Senate of Maine is at length in op On the 5th inst. the Senate declared Hunton had been elected Governor by ple, and a committee was appointed upon him.

Brown's tavern in Bath, Steuben co Y. has been consumed. Much salt was d in the water thrown upon the fire, and cacy of one bucket of brine, was co equal to five of water.

Eighty sleighs passed one point in Pro R. I. in one hour on Thursday afternoo One horse coming down President stree ed a blow from the shaft of another sle bled to death in a few minutes.

About 100 adventurous young m Maine, have opened a winter road f Penobscot to the St. Lawrence, to su Quebec market with fresh fish, &c.

The [illegible] Po[illegible]

PHILADELPHIA

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13,

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"The Spirit of the Times" in de rhymes.

"The Hero" is quite unintelligible.

"Separation," by Theresa, is on file

"Lines," by M. R., are received.

"Enigmas," by M.—B. S.—T. T. —F. L. L., and others, shall be availed

"Senex" is received, and with pl note a change of style. The procedin is made up of so many long hard *Latin* words, as to be unintelligible t nerality of readers—and a manifest from the beautiful simplicity of genuin "Give the muses fair play, and write indite"—They can all speak English.

The Legislature has been engaged in and reading the numerous petitions on Road—a fruitful subject, likely to give bers much employment during the othe discussions incidental to the task of le A bill has passed exempting the Met from taxation. There are many petitio both Houses, praying for the projected to terminate at Broad and Vine st many more requiring the road to cross manent Bridge. A petition was presen Senate, praying for the repeal of the and Tenant act.

The Managers of the Lehigh Coal gation Company, have made their ann It appears the whole canal from Mau to Easton is completed. This canal miles in length, and cost $1,358,000, all expenses. A new dam is build mouth of the Lehigh. Since June la tons of coal were shipped from Mau The amount of tolls received betwee gust and 31st December, was $1,13 the last year, preparations have bee furnish during the succeeding season? Explorations have been made which coal can be carried for ten miles co east and west.

Accounts from Colombia represen vernment in rather a dilemma. It is paration is about to take place be several States which constitute the such it can be called. Bolivar is not his project of a monarchy, and ovat inge are held even in Caraccas. The ings have been published, and one o been pronounced "the act of separa nezuela." The New York Journal of vindicates Bolivar from the charg against his anti-republican principl deavors to show, by a comparison meetings in New York, on the Sunda the Indian claims, with the deaffect zuela, that there is nothing to be from local divisions on the press things.

The President Society for employ have published their sixth annual R a statement of their accounts. T practised by this institution in giv ment to the poor, and enabling th tribute to their own maintenance, most laudable. They are thus cha fited without the exposure of that ability, which deserves to be cho which might otherwise subject the tion or beggary.

At a meeting of the Citizens of t Philadelphia, at the Commissioners the evening of the 25th inst., a re adopted to Congress on the subject Mails—copies of which are now i for signatures—approving the re Johnson, at the last Session, and an end may be put to the questio gislative vote.

hout 1 o'clock last Saturday morning, tore in Callowhill street, near Ninth, robbed of dry goods worth nearly five ed dollars. A butcher who had occa- o pass by, two or three times, observed standing near the door, and afterwards the same fellow, with several companions, ng a baker's cart in the immediate hbourhood. He did not follow them, as could get no one to go with him; and ng, as he said, a bullock to attend to, them to go off unmolested.

attempt was made on Wednesday evening in mut street, while it was yet scarcely dark, d a respectable young man, about eighteen n of age, employed in the store of Mr. Pick- g, in Market street. Having been sent to house of a gentleman in Chesnut street ar Broad, he was talking with him, at the n money matters, when he saw a man pass nd stop at a little distance below. The le, he supposed, heard part of the conversa- though he felt no suspicion of him at the ment. Having despatched his errand, he set to go home, passing the man without thinking m. When a little below the new Mint, he himself seized roughly by the throat and , and was immediately thrown down. He that his assailant was the man whom he had observed, and attempted to cry out, but the has grasped him so tightly, by the throat d one hand and by the cheek with the er, that this was impossible. He made t resistance he could, but was not strong gh to match a stout fellow, rather ve the middle size, and apparently be- en twenty-five and thirty. Still holding the by the throat, the villain proceeded to search pockets; but fortunately missed that in the of his coat, into which, going out in a ry, he had thrust his watch, the only arti- of much value that he had about him. The he then took to his heels, and was out of before the young man had collected him- fficiently to pursue.

was said this week, that Governor WOLF ade his appointments for this city, remov- with a single exception, the occupants of offices about the State-House. This ru- , though circulated extensively, has, as far we can ascertain, no better foundation than many which have preceded it from Harris- . We have no other means than those and are common to us and to the whole com- ity, of judging the intentions of the Gover- , but we trust that he can hardly be so ill in- med as to entertain such a design as that ged by the report in question. No- g, we are convinced, would more com- ely disappoint—except with those who ld profit by the change, and their ser- followers—the hopes of a liberal and ly state administration created by Mr. 's professions in his first address to the islature. Among the officers alluded to there some, at least, who have faithfully and ably formed their duties; for whose removal it ld be difficult to allege any other excuse that they have been long enough in office come familiar with what they have to do. me of these stations—that, for instance, of Secretary of the District Court—experience olutely necessary even to a careful and in- gent man. A new hand cannot fail, for ths at least, to justify frequent complaints the innumerable suitors whose interests are ake in that Court.

The community, generally speaking, care very le about appointments to offices of mere ; and not much more for the qualifications those from whose incapacity they have no- g to fear for their own immediate interests. the removal, without sufficient cause, of a nt and skilful person with whom nu- s individuals have *business daily*, is a ence immediately *felt*, and not soon for- . The present chief magistrate of Penn- ia had what may be *called* the una- ous vote of this section of the State, should therefore feel himself free, with re- to us at least, to exercise his authority sole- in a view to the public welfare. He might make enemies of a few interested adhe- s, but the general approbation would set move their resentment.

he PARIS correspondent of the LONDON , noticing the vigilance of the FRENCH es in suppressing devices intended to keep the memory of BONAPARTE, says:—"A ation indeed is attempted to be drawn be- those busts and portraits of the Emperor ch may be supposed to call to mind his mili- reputation, or those splendid achievements ch may be regarded in some degree as na- l property, and what has reference merely Napoleon himself, in the character he as- ed as the head of a new dynasty. The ne- ary licence for the sale of figures and en- ings appears to be seldom withheld from resentations of the Ex-Emperor himself, le those of his son are strictly prohibited, ar pretence of their exciting to a spirit of re- lion. A new instance of the activity of the ce in the representation of such rebellious ptoms has just occurred in the apprehension an actor at a provincial theatre, for hav- imitated the dress and manners of Na- on the stage. On the 16th instant this r was brought before the tribunal of cor- ional police at Chartres, on the charge of hav- exhibited signs and symbols calculated to ate a spirit of rebellion and to disturb the lic peace. I subjoin the terms of the judg- t, as it evinces the importance attached by Judges to a matter of this nature, and con- ins an expression of the principles on which judgment is founded. "'Seeing, it says, it appears from the proceedings, that on day the 6th of December, at the Theatre hartres, at the end of the piece called the *Man Spy*, the actor Baudin, who was to the part of an officer of rank, appeared in front of the stage in the costume com- ly worn by Napoleon Bonaparte in the field, ing his air, attitude, and manners, particu- by walking with his hands behind his back, feigning to take snuff as Bonaparte did; by his conduct the prisoner sought to awa- lamentable recollections, and to agitate the ic mind; that most of the spectators did not the his intention, that the words 'It is Bona- t it is the Emperor!' were pronounced; that ain emotion was produced, and that thus n was guilty of exhibiting signs in a public e, which were calculated to disturb, and , in fact, did disturb the public peace; the nal condemns him to fifteen days' imprison- t, and to a fine of a hundred francs, with s.'"

CONGRESS.

the Senate, on Tuesday, a report was re- d from the Director of the Mint, exhibiting operations of that institution during the 1829.

memorial was communicated from a depu- n of the Creek nation of Indians, complain- f certain acts of the State of Alabama, as ting the rights and immunities granted to nation by treaty stipulations, and praying lief.

bill was reported from the Committee on Judiciary, to re-organize the establishment the Attorney-General, and erect it into an utive Department.

The House of Representatives, Mr. Dorsey, the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported ill for the relief of the widows and orphans he seamen, officers, and marines, of the p of war Hornet; which was, at the request e Committee, made the order of the day for Wednesday.

L. Ingersoll, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill regulating sales at auction, for the further protection of the revenue.

The House, in Committee of the Whole, then took up the appropriation bill for the year 1830.

At Harrisburg, on Thursday, the bill for payment of interest on certain canal and rail-road debts was re-considered in the House of Representatives, passed, and sent to the Senate. The Committee of Ways and Means reported a bill authorising the governor to borrow four millions, in monthly instalments of ten per cent. at five per cent. interest. On Friday, the bill to re-charter the Bank of Pennsylvania, and for other purposes, was amended in Committee of the whole, by the addition of a clause taxing dividends eight per cent.

LEGISLATURE OF OHIO.—The Cincinnati Gazette says one of the chief employments of the Ohio Legislature, now in session, is granting divorces, and that, in doing so, they are relaxing the obligations of a matrimonial contract to a dangerous extent. The Gazette gives this illustration:—

"In one case a divorce was granted under most extraordinary circumstances. Some years ago, a celebrated courtesan, of the city of New York, came to the Western country, accompanied by a youth, to whom her character and former career were perfectly well known. After their arrival in Ohio, they were married, the husband remained a short time with his wife, and then abandoned her and returned to New York. She took to herself another man. Upon the petition of the husband, and on the plea that he had been seduced into the marriage, the Legislature granted a divorce. While the bill was in progress through the Legislature, the agent for the petitioner was on the ground, purchasing of the wife her silence and concurrence, for which he actually paid her about three hundred dollars."

MAINE HAS A GOVERNOR—AT LAST.—We learn from the Portland papers of Saturday, that in consequence of an opinion of the Judges of the Supreme Court, that Mr. Hall, President of the Senate, was the acting Governor, the anti-Jackson party in that body become a majority, (before, the two parties stood 8 and 8,) and having passed a vote permitting the three (Adams) Senators from the District of York to retain their seats, a motion was made to reconsider the vote by which the Senate had rejected the report of the committee on the suffrages for Governor, and to accept the said report as amended. This motion was carried, Ayes, 11, Noes 7. As the report had been previously accepted by the Houses, JONATHAN G. HUNTON (the anti-Jackson candidate, was then declared to have been duly elected Governor of the state.

It is stated that the last has been one of the most unsuccessful fishing seasons ever known at Newfoundland. A letter from St. Johns says, "It had been wretchedly bad; in numberless instances there was not enough caught to pay the servants' wages, particularly from Bay Bulls to Ferryland. It is no secret that nearly all engaged in the fishery in that quarter are ruined. The fish sent to Portugal since August last, will not, on an average, send home more than seven shillings per quintal, to pay cost and insurance. The Brazil and West India markets are still worse."

On the 27th ult. Mrs. Herkimer, the wife of Mr. Henry Herkimer, who resides in the town of Exeter, in this county, murdered her infant child, while sleeping in its cradle, by cutting its throat with a razor. An inquest was held in the evening, on the body of the infant, by the Coroner of this village; and on the examination of the inmates of the family, and of the family physician, the jury agreed that the act was done by the mother while in a state of mental derangement.—*Cooperstown Watch Tower.*

INSURANCE LOSSES.—We learn, says the Boston Courier, that the following losses have fallen on the Insurance Companies of Boston during the last week.—$20,750 on *Ship John Adams*, from New Orleans for New York—cargo insured at New Orleans and New York; $16,000 on ship Octavia, ran on shore in entering the port of Havre, and condemned; $10,000 on cargo of brig Larch, ashore on Long Island; $6,000 on brig Goliath, ashore on the coast of France,—cargo 1000 bags of cotton, not known where insurance is effected; $3,000 on schooner Superior, abandoned at sea, with various smaller losses not enumerated; $14,000 on meeting house in Hanover street; $2,500 on tracts, books, &c. in the same house.

On Thursday last, Joseph, the only son of John Fitton, of the borough of Wilmington, Del. aged about 18 years, was skating on the Brandywine with a companion, when they both fell into an air hole; the latter succeeded in getting out, but Joseph immediately sunk, and his body was not found for upwards of an hour; all attempts to resuscitate him proved unavailing.

SAM PATCH.—The body of this miserable vagabond has been thrown out from the river near the spot of his last descent. Instead of jest and admiration, his fate should be the admonition of the folly of the drunkard, and the cruelty of that taste for strange spectacles, which gathers crowds to see children trundle wheelbarrows on tight ropes, and men leap down cataracts.—*Warren, R. I. Star.*

LARGE HOGS.—Mr. Samuel Tompkins, of Niagara, Niagara county, is now exhibiting in this village, two hogs of most extraordinary growth. One of the animals is three, the other two years old, in their present lean condition, is twenty-four cwt. They have been suffered to run at large in warm weather, and the owner has ever kept them lean, that they might attain their full growth. One now measures near eight feet in circumference, and the other about seven and a half feet in length. They are of the same breed, Mr. Tompkins informs us, that he annually rears—small boned and easily fattened. The owner is not more remarkable for the animal, than the vegetable productions of his farm, a single acre of which, last season, yielded him one hundred and twenty-five bushels and a half of shelled corn. We will venture the prediction that Mr. Tompkins pays more attention to his farm, than to the affairs of his neighbors, or those of the nation. All others may acquire his secret, by the same simple process.—*Buffalo Journal.*

SHUT THE DOOR!—To shut the door after one in cold weather, is a positive virtue; and by the same token, to leave it open, is a downright sin and shame! Some persons cannot for the soul of them, latch the door upon entering or leaving a room; others, when about to make their exit, stand upon the threshold with the door wide open and there spin out a long yarn, until the room is thoroughly ventilated, and reduced to the chilly medium of the out door temperature. We have no patience with such people. Every man who undertakes to open a door, should make it a conscientious duty to shut it after him, immediately, unless he wishes to incur ill-will, and to gain the character of an unwelcome visiter. Nothing is more vexatious than to be obliged, time after time to leave your seat and close the door after droppers in, who seem to be careless of every one's comfort excepting their own. Such of our friends as have occasion to call at our office, will be good enough to bear in mind that "shut sesame" is the watchword.—*Doylestown Democrat.*

A GREEN OLD AGE.—Mr. George Gardner, of Pownal, Vt. who is now in his 94th year, retains his faculties in so remarkable a degree, that during the last summer, he planted, hoed, and dug 800 bushels of potatoes entirely alone, besides cultivating a patch of tobacco, and taking care of his garden. He was one of the first men who settled in Pownal, where he bought a large tract of land for 18 cents an acre. In removing to this land, he was obliged to cut a road from Lanesborough, which employed him 17 days, as no wagon had ever passed through before. After he had reached the age of 80, he planted a large nursery, from some of the trees of which he made 15 barrels of cider the last season. Such instances of longevity are seldom met with, and are always worthy of particular notice.—*Will. Adv.*

THE SEASON.—Winter is dreaded by all till he comes, when we find a great many ways to reconcile us to his sway. Under his dominion, social life wears its most attractive smile. It is the season for study. In summer, the scholar barely retains what he has. Winter is his time for acquisition. In Summer we have more sensation; in winter more reflection; and, hence, most deliberative assemblies have their longest session in the Winter, though then the days are shortest. Mutual wants and dependancies make men social; these are more felt in the severity of winter, and, hence, there is more social feeling then. There are, in our climate, but three seasons, strongly marked in character; for Spring *is*, apparently, a part of Winter, though Autumn and Summer are sufficiently distinct.—*N. E. Palladium.*

New York, Feb. 5.—As Alexander L. Stewart was on horseback yesterday, conversing with a gentleman in the street, he was suddenly assaulted by Joseph John Roulstone, formerly a clerk in his employment, with a sharp knife, aimed at his side. Mr. Stewart was bending forward at the time, and received the knife on the back of his hand, to the depth of an inch.—Roulstone was instantly seized and conducted to the Police Office, where bail was required in the sum of $1000, which he being unable to procure, he was committed to Bridewell.

POLICE OFFICE, NEW YORK.—A young man calling himself Charles Lyman Lewis, was brought before Justice Hopson yesterday morning, charged with having absconded about three years ago with a horse and gig, which he hired from a livery stable in the Bowery, upon a pretence of taking an afternoon excursion. He has some reason to believe that the "way of transgression is hard;" for immediately after his disappearance he went to Hartford, Conn. where he attempted to liberate some of his friends from confinement, by means of false keys, but was caught in the very act, and doomed to two years imprisonment in the State Prison. After a temporary sojournment in various places, he ventured to try his fortune in this city, but the hand of justice was at once laid upon him, and he is now in Bridewell.

Baltimore, Feb. 8.—As one of the Union line stages from Washington was entering our city on Saturday, it came in contact with a cart, which drove the stage upon the side walk, by which means it was capsized and the body was broken to pieces, besides injuring the horses. We learn that the stage was full of passengers, all of whom were more or less injured, among them Mr. McTavish, of Baltimore, and another passenger, whose name we have not learnt, were bruised and mangled in a very serious manner.

Savannah, Georgia, Feb. 2.—George Millen and William Williams, the parties who entered the plea of guilty to the indictment against them in the affair of Rowland Stephenson, were yesterday sentenced by Judge Holt, the former to a fine of one thousand dollars and six months imprisonment; the latter to a fine of five hundred dollars and imprisonment for three months.

From a Louisville, Kentucky paper, of Jan 16.

A considerable portion of our citizens were drawn to the wharf yesterday evening, by the arrival of the La Fourche, from New Albany.—This beautiful and substantial vessel is owned by a company of planters on Bayou La Fourche, Louisiana, and was built under the direction and superintendence of captain H. M. Shreve. The boilers of the La Fourche have been constructed on a plan as novel as it bids fair to be useful.

Each boiler is 25 feet long, 45 inches in diameter—through which 16 flues pass, 20 feet long and 7 inches in diameter—one end of each of the flues pass through the sides of the boiler, by means of elbows, at the height of 20 feet from the bottom. The boiler stands in a vertical position—one head, through which the flues pass, directly over the fire bed. At the top of the flues, a casing, 14 inches larger in diameter than the boiler, is placed round the boiler; and, into the vacancy thus formed between the boiler and casing, the fire passes from the flues, and descends seven and a half feet, until it nearly approaches the upper deck, when it again ascends, and passes off through the chimnies, which are 14 feet high, and extend two and a half feet above the top of the boilers. The water in the boiler is, or may be kept, 18 inches higher in the boiler than the top of the flues. The space from the water line to the extreme top of the boiler, at which point the steam is taken out by a pipe in the usual manner, being 3 feet 6 inches. The furnace under each of the two boilers is 46 inches wide, 20 inches deep, and six feet six inches from front to rear.

It is estimated, and we believe correctly, that if boilers made on the model of the La Fourche should be generally adopted by the boats on the western waters, the invention of Captain Shreve will effect a saving to the owners, in fuel alone, of something like half a million of dollars per annum.

The construction of the new boiler is simple—they are very easily cleaned, and cost considerably less than ordinary boilers—while a saving of nearly three-fourths of the room usually occupied by boilers is effected.

Another very important object has been effected—we mean the entire safety of passengers and crew—for, if one of those new boilers should explode, it would certainly throw its contents directly upwards.

The artificial fire works, exhibited at Peale's Museum, are said to be exceedingly brilliant, and to form the most striking spectacle that can be imagined.

West's great picture, the *Christ Rejected*, is to be exhibited, in the course of a few days, in the Hall of Independence.

Among the recent arrivals in Washington, is that of General Atkinson, of the Army of the United States.

A meeting of the citizens of the town of Wheeling, Va. was held on the 4th inst. which appointed a committee to memorialize the Bank of the United States, soliciting the establishment of a Branch of that Bank at Wheeling.—The same meeting also appointed a committee to enquire into the practicability of organizing a Company to build a bridge across the Ohio river at that place.

One of the Iron pipes laid in Franklin Court, running from the Post Office to Market street, has burst; probably owing to some defect in casting.

Arrived, on Thursday, at the Mansion House, from New York in the Citizen's Line, Gen. Harrison and family, Col. Torrance, Maj. Lomax and Capt. Turner.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away on Sunday last, from the Subscribers, living on Mill Creek, Lower Merion Township, Montgomery County, two lads, apprentices to the paper making business, BARNEY HAUGH, bound to Jacob Hagy, is aged about 20 years, about 5 feet 6 inches high, long full face, small eyes and long head; had on when he went away, dark mixed grey cassinet coatee and pantaloons, brown striped seamdunum vest, half worn black fur hat, or black hair cap.—The other, named JONATHAN R. PRAWL, bound to Anthony Kelty, aged about 18 years, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, slim body, round full red face, had on a half worn black fur hat, blue coat and pantaloons, new lace boots; each carried with him a small bundle of clothing. The above reward will be given for both, or ten dollars for each, if lodged in any jail, so that the Subscribers may get them; and any reasonable charges if sent to their masters. All persons are forbid harboring said runaways. JACOB HAGY.
feb. 13—3t* ANTHONY KELTY.

FOREIGN VARIETIES.

A private letter from Lisbon states, that when Don Miguel goes out hunting, he is attended by a company of sharpshooters, a battallion of infantry and the whole of the police.

It is said that Prince Metternich has been so much affected by the loss of his son, Prince Victor, that he has expressed a wish to retire from public affairs; but the Emperor has signified to him that he has, at the present moment, more occasion than ever for his services; and that he must not hope for his majesty's permission to retire, even if he should ask it.

Letters from Vienna state that the Arch duchess Maria Louisa is seriously ill at Parma.

The Odessa Journal announces the arrival in that city of the Turkish ambassador, Halil-Pacha, attended by a suite of seventy persons!

M. Borry de St. Vincent, who has been making scientific researches in Greece has arrived at Marseilles from the Morea; bringing with him thirty large cases, chiefly of mineralogical specimens. The other members of the commission remain in Greece for a short time longer, to complete their researches.

A few days ago the Diligence running between Paris and Alencon, was stopped by four robbers in the forest of Chateauneuf, and all the passengers were robbed. One of the latter lost bank bills to the amount of 10,000 francs. The robbers caused all of the passengers to get out of the coach, and then deliberately unloaded it, broke open all the trunks with hatchets, and took what pleased them. They certainly 'manage these things better in France' than we do.

SOUP MADE BY STEAM.—A most respectable correspondent from Bristol, informs us that at Newcastle-upon Tyne, soup is made by steam, very cheap, and of good quality, and large quantities are said, and in many instances to respectable people.

Strange alterations are said to have taken place in the neighbourhood of Windsor. A lady who has for some years past enjoyed high favor at Court has taken offence at some civilities shown to an actress, or rather an ex-actress, of great personal beauty. The offended fair one has carried her anger at this new association so far as to deny her presence occasionally to the offender.

Letters from a very high quarter, received in town yesterday, mention that 'Lord Jersey will be the next, *and the last* Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.—*Dublin Morning Register.*

At a meeting of the police commissioners of Sheffield, held a few days since, it was resolved, 'That a circular be sent to the proprietors of every steam-engine in the town, expressing the determination of the commissioners to prosecute all those who do not consume their own smoke after the 5th of January, 1830.'

It is positively denied by a Treasury paper, that the Duke of Wellington intends to interfere with the revenues of the Church. We can assert, however, that such intention has been talked of in high circles, and even among the Bishops, one of whom lately informed a friend, that the intended interference was for the purpose of equalising, to a proper extent, the revenues of the Clergy.

GENERAL DISTRESS IN ENGLAND.

In Bell's Weekly Messenger, of 27th December, we find the following letter from the Grand Jury of the county of Kent, to the Premier, avowing the existence of "unprecedented distress" in that county.

From Bell's Messenger, 13th December.

The following letter to the Duke of Wellington, on the distress of the county, was unanimously agreed to, and signed by all the Grand Jury of the county of Kent, and forwarded to his Grace on the 16th inst:—

"Grand Jury Room, Maidstone, 27th December.

"My Lord: We, the Grand Jury of the county of Kent, assembled from all parts of the county in discharge of our public duties, feel, that in justice to our respective neighbors, we ought not to separate without communicating to your Grace, for the information of his Majesty's Ministers, the deep and unprecedented distress which, from our personal and local knowledge, we are enabled to state prevails among all classes throughout this county, to a degree that must not only be ruinous to the interests of individuals, but must also, at no distant period, be attended with serious consequences to the national prosperity. In making this communication to your Grace, our only object is to call the attention of his Majesty's Ministers to the real state of the country, in the hope that speedy and effectual measures may be taken to alleviate those distresses which press so severely on the several classes of society.

SUICIDE CAUSED BY A REDUCTION OF WAGES.—An inquest was held on Saturday last, before R. Palmer, Esq. coroner, at Langton, near this town, on the body of Robert Parker, a cotton weaver, a single man, 42 years of age. The unfortunate man was found by one of his relatives, the previous day, suspended by the neck, at the end of his loom. He was a man of exemplary character; a regular teacher at the Sunday school, constant in his attendance at church and the altar, and highly respected. It was stated in evidence that some slight aberrations of mind had been observed, and that a short time previous to the committal of the deplorable act, it was communicated to him by a person who had returned from taking his piece to the manufacturer, that there was an abatement of sixpence on his cut. The poor man was at his dinner when the intelligence was brought to him; the knife and fork dropped from his hands; he enquired if any one else had been served in the same way, and being answered in the affirmative, he then exclaimed he should never have any luck in this world, and shortly after committed the fatal deed.—Verdict, "Insanity."—*Preston Chronicle.*

SHOCKING OCCURRENCE.—An infant child, belonging to a man named Kilmastin, who resides in the village of Sligera, a few miles from Sligo, was so dreadfully mangled by pigs, lately, as to cause its death in a few minutes. It appears that the mother of the child, having occasion to go to a neighboring well for a vessel of water, left a child in its cradle, without any person to watch over it during her absence, whereby she subjected it to this horrid and unnatural death. During the interval which elapsed from her departure to her return to the house, the pigs, which belonged to her, entered the house, dragged the child from the cradle, and commenced tearing it to pieces! Some persons who happened to be passing the house at the time, attracted by its piercing shrieks, were naturally induced to discover from what cause they proceeded, and accordingly they entered, when the horrid spectacle presented itself of no less than nine of these voracious animals dragging the poor little sufferer asunder. The man instantly gave the alarm to the mother of the child, who was on her return from the well at the time, and the poor woman, in a state bordering almost upon distraction, endeavored to raise the child from the gore in which it was deeply imbued, but in such a mangled state was it that life departed ere the melancholy task was done. We trust that this heart-rending occurrence will serve as a caution to those parents who are in the habit of leaving their children thus carelessly exposed.—*Dublin Morning Register.*

THE SIAMESE YOUTHS.—They are very smart in their remarks, and very excellent mimics and imitators. The other day Sir A. Carlisle was enforcing the expediency of their being taught to read; and, by way of demonstrating the thing, he marked a big A on a card to show them. This he did, pronouncing in a sound pedagogue style *A a a.* The boys immediately sounded the letter so like the instructor as to create considerable merriment. He then went to B and C; but while doing so they had got a little impatient, (as schoolboys will do with their teachers,) and one of them interrupted him upon which he exclaimed, "Palaw, palaw, attend to me!" So the lesson continued, till Chang took the pencil to make the letters, and held it in his hand in the most awkward way: upon which Sir Anthony interfered to set him right; but the scholar was close in all, and in his turn exclaimed the very same. "Palaw, palaw, atten me!" He nevertheless drew the A capitally in his own mode. On another occasion a visitor, impressed with the idea that their religious instruction ought to be attended to, spoke to them on this subject. In his investigation of their condition, he asked, "Do you know where you would go if you were to die?" To which they replied quickly, pointing up with their fingers, "Yes, yes, up dere." Their saintly friend, unluckily for himself, persevered in catechizing; and questioned them, "Do you know where I shou'd go, if I were to die!" to which they promptly answered, pointing downwards, "Yes, yes, down dere."—*London paper.*

ALMANACK.

1830. FEBRUARY.	SUN RISES	SUN SETS.	HIGH WATER.	MOON'S PHASES.
13 SATURDAY,...	6 46	5 14	3 0	
14 SUNDAY,.....	6 45	5 15	5 45	
15 MONDAY,.....	6 44	5 16	6 31	
16 TUESDAY,....	6 42	5 18	7 38	
17 WEDNESDAY,..	6 41	5 19	9 1	
18 THURSDAY,...	6 40	5 20	10 23	
19 FRIDAY,.....	6 38	5 22	11 50	

MARRIED.

On Thursday evening, Dec. 31, 1829, by the Rev. Manning Force, Mr. JOHN FINN, to Miss MARY P. BURTON, all of this city.

On Tuesday evening, by the Rev. Mr. Force, Mr. JACOB MORGAN, to Miss MARY WILSON, all of this city.

On Wednesday evening the 3d inst. by the Rev. Jas. Patterson, Mr. EDWARD YOUNG, of Virginia, to Miss CATHARINE WILSON, of the Northern Liberties.

On Wednesday evening, the 3d inst. by the Rev. Dr. K. R. Ely, Mr. JOHN ALLEN, of this city, to Miss CATHARINE K. daughter of John R. M'Mullin, of Southwark.

On Thursday evening last by the Rev. John L. Grant, Mr. FOSTER W. SAVIDGE, to Miss DEBORAH ANN SMITH, of Penn Township.

On Thursday evening, by the Rev. H. G Jones, WILLIAM E. GARRETT, to DEBORAH ANN, daughter of Joseph S. Walter.

In Harrisburg, on Thursday, the 14th ult by the Rev. William R. Dewitt, Mr. ROBERT ALLEN, merchant, of Philadelphia, to Miss ELLEN BUCHER, of the former place.

On 4th day, the 20th ult. in Friends' Meeting, at Wrightstown, EZRA WALMSLEY, of Bilberry, to SARAH WORTHINGTON daughter of Abner Worthington, of Warwick Township, Bucks County.

On Wednesday morning the 10th inst. by the Rev. P. F. Mayer, Mr. CHRISTOPHER M. HOCKER, to Miss MARY ANN, daughter of Mr. Wm. Phillips, of Frankford.

Last week, by the Rev. John Bryson, JOHN C. MONTGOMERY, Esq. of Danville, to Miss DEBRA KERR, youngest daughter of Mr. Jacob Kerr, of Turbut township, Northumberland county. The day after the marriage, Mr and Mrs. Montgomery started in a sleigh from her father's residence, and had proceeded but a short distance when the horses took fright and upset the sleigh, by which she was thrown against a fence and killed! A more melancholy and distressing case of sudden bereavement is hard to be imagined.

DIED.

On Thursday Morning, the 11th inst. in the 32d year of her age, Mrs. ELIZA ANN BICKERSON, wife of John Dickerson. Her friends and those of the family are requested to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No 400 north front street, on Sunday next, at half past 12 o'clock without further information.

On Tuesday evening, 9th inst. EUPHEMIA LOFFBOWROW.

On the evening of the 9th inst. EDWARD BARNITT, Esq. (of England,) Counsellor at Law.

On the morning of the 8th instant, in the 64th year of her age, RACHEL ROWLAND, wife of James Rowland.

On Monday morning, after a lingering illness, Mr. JOSEPH TAYLOR, sen. in the 76th year of his age.

On Thursday morning, the 4th inst. in the 78th year of his age, Mr. MARK PRAGER.

On Wednesday morning, about eight o'clock, after a lingering disease, Mrs DOROTHEA NEWTON, in the 82d year of her age.

On the 3d inst., Mrs. LYDIA FITZGERALD, in the 73th year of her age.

On the 29th Dec. last, Mr. JOHN DUFFIELD, aged 26 years, of Frankford, Philadelphia county.

On Saturday evening, THOMAS D. WATTSON, in the 63d year of his age.

On Seventh day afternoon, 6th inst. REBECCA PAUL, in the 63d year of her age, widow of the late Jeremiah Paul of this city.

On the 5th inst. BENJAMIN B. infant son of Enoch Middleton.

On Saturday evening, 6th inst. after a lingering illness, which he bore with christian fortitude, Mr. JACOB SMITH, Surgeon Dentist, in the 59th year of age.

On Tuesday morning, WILLIAM R. PARKER, watch maker.

On Tuesday, aged 58 years, Mrs. SARAH TRIMBLE, consort of Henry Trimble, Esq. deceased.

On Monday evening, in the 71st year of his age, Dr. THOMAS REDMAN.

On Tuesday evening, the 9th inst. SILAS WEIR, infant son of Joseph P. Engles.

On Sunday, 7th instant, in the 26th year of his age, JOHN BARNES, late of Conway, Massachusetts.

On the morning of the 5th inst. at the residence of the Hon. Judge Dingman, Pike county, Penn. HENRY B. REESE, of this city, in the 32d year of his age, eldest son of Jacob Reese, Esq.

At Baltimore, on Sunday evening last, ISAAC GARRETSON, Esq. sen. Purser in the Navy of the United States, aged 63 years.

At Tweedale, *Lower Oxford Township*, Chester county, at 4 o'clock in the morning of the 2d instant, of pulmonary consumption, ANN, wife of John Tweddell, late of Bristol Township, Philadelphia county, in the 50th year of her age, amiable through life, and lamented in death.

On his passage to France, THOMAS T. MEREDITH, Esq. late of the Baltimore bar.

At his farm, near Freedom, Baltimore county, on the 5th instant, after a severe illness of 12 days, Col. PETER LITTLE, in the 55th year of his age.

At Spanish Town, Jamaica, on the 21st of November, Mrs. JUDITH CRAWFORD, aged *one hundred and fifty-one* years. She had the powers of her bodily strength, as well as her faculties, until within a few years since, and they were not so much diminished as to reduce her to second childishness. She remembered the dreadful earthquake of 1692.

At the head of Elliot River, Prince Edward Island, on the 24th of December, Mrs. MARY GIBBONS, aged *one hundred and seven* years. She was a native of Holland, and emigrated about 82 years ago to South Carolina, at which time she was married, and the mother of a family. At a subsequent period she settled in P. E. Island. She retained her faculties to the last, and walked without assistance across her room the day before she died.

At the Derry Infirmary, Ireland, JANE DONNEL, aged 106 years. When a girl of fifteen years she crossed the river Foyle on the ice, 1739, (the great frost which continued for three months,) from Glendermott, where she had purchased a wheel, which was the companion of her journey to America in 1800, from whence she returned in 1807 with the same wheel, being all her furniture, and in consequence of a fall in 1808, she became an invalid and was admitted into the infirmary, where she has been occasionally an inmate up to the time of her death. She possessed all her faculties to the last.

LECTURES TO YOUNG MEN.—NEXT Sabbath evening, a discourse will be delivered in Crown street Church, (Rev. Dr. Livingston's,) on the temptations of Young Men in large cities.
feb. 13—1t

R. MANLEY & CO'S

Country Customers Lucky again.

10 29 50 the Grand Capital of $30,000, we sent to Lancaster County, by letter. We also sold half of $4 000 to a poor man in Southwark. We wish our country friends to send their orders quick this Class, as the Lottery draws on the 20th of February. Address REUBEN MANLEY & CO. 104 South street, Philadelphia. Drawn numbers of the 2d Class—

29 10 50 21 8 23 34 35

Tickets $10; but we deduct 10 per cent. to all those who pay postage, if it is to the amount of a whole ticket. feb. 13—tf

$30,000.

LAFOURCADE & CO'S list of Prizes, sold in the Union Canal Lottery, Class No. 2, for 1830:

10 29 50, share the capital of.....$30,000
24 34 45, a prize of.....500
10 21 28.....100

Union Canal, Class 3, for 1830, draws in this city, on Saturday, the 20th of February. Capital prize 5,000 dollars, when we again solicit the patronage of our friends and the public. P. M. LAFOURCADE, 60 N & CO. N. W. corner of Race and Second streets.
feb. 13—tf

NEW MUSIC.

JUST published and for sale by J. C. ALDUS, Bookseller, No. 383 Market street, below 9 street—

1. Choruses, Solos, Duets, and Recitatives, from the works of Handel, Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven, and other composers of the first eminence, arranged in full Vocal Chour, and interspersed with Notes and Explanatory Remarks—by Samuel Dyer.

2. Dyer's Selection of Anthems, containing upwards of seventy favorite and approved Anthems, Set Pieces, Odes, and Choruses, from the works of the most esteemed Authors, with Biographical Sketches of the several Composers—new edition.

3. Dyer's Selection of Sacred Music, consisting of about three hundred approved Psalm and Hymn Tunes, from the works of the most esteemed Authors, ancient and modern; arranged for Four Voices, and adapted to all the Metres in general use amongst the various Religious Denominations—new edition.

4. Phillips' Musical Self Instructor. Also, for sale, Hastings on Musical Taste; with a large assortment of Books in the various departments of Literature.
feb. 13—2t

DRAWING OF

THE UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

CLASS NO. 2, FOR 1830.

THE subscribers, Commissioners appointed by the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to superintend the Drawing of the Union Canal Lottery, Class No. 2, for 1830, do hereby certify that the following are the Nos. which were this day drawn from the 84 placed in the wheel, viz:

29 10 50 21 8 23 34 35

And that the said Nos. were drawn in the order in which they stand above; that is to say, No. 29 was the first that was drawn; No. 10 was the second; No. 50 was the third; No. 21 was the fourth; No. 8 was the fifth; No. 23 was the sixth; No. 34 was the seventh; No. 35 was the eighth and last.

Witness our hands, at the city of Philadelphia, this 8th day of February, 1830.

ANDREW PETTIT,
ROBERT PATTERSON,
CLEMENT C. BIDDLE,
P. A. BROWNE.

Attest—JOHN TOLBERT, Secretary.

From the preceding certificate, it will be seen what numbers were drawn from the wheel for determining the Prizes in the Union Canal Lottery, Class No. 2, for 1830, with the order in which they were drawn; and the Managers announce to the public the following as the result:—

The Tickets which drew the 46 highest prizes, are those having on them for Combination Numbers,

10 29 50, being the 1st, 2d and 3d drawn,.....		$30,000
8 21 23,	4th, 5th and 6th,.....	10,000
23 34 35,	6th 7th and 8th,.....	5,000
8 21 50,	3d, 4th and 5th,.....	4,000
8 23 35,	4 th, 6th and 8th,.....	3,000
8 34 35,	5th, 7th and 8th,.....	2,452

8 23 34, 1st 5th and 7th, 8 23 35, 1st, 5th and 8th, 23 29 34, 1st, 6th, and 7th; 23 29 35 1st, 6th and 8th; 29 34 35, 1st, 7th and 8th, each....1,000

10 21 50, 2d 3d and 4th, 8 10 50, 2d, 3d and 5th; 10 23 50, 2d, 3d and 6th, 10 34 50, 2d, 3d and 7th; 10 35 50, 2d, 3d and 8th, each.....800

8 35 50, 3d, 5th and 8th; 23 34 50, 3d, 6th and 7th; 23 35 50, 3d, 6th and 8th; 34 35 50, 3d, 7th and 8th; 8 21 34 4th, 5th and 7th, 8 21 35, 4th, 5th and 8th, 21 23 34, 4th, 6th and 7th; 21 23 35, 4th, 6th and 8th; 21 34 35, 4th, 7th and 8th; 8 23 34, 5th, 6th and 7th, each 400

8 10 34, 2d, 5th and 7th; 8 10 35, 2d, 5th and 8th, 10 21 34, 2d, 6th and 7th, 10 21 35, 2d, 6th and 8th, 10 34 35, 2d, 7th and 8th; 21 23 50, 3d, 4th and 6th, 21 24 50, 3d, 4th and 7th; 21 35 50, 3d, 4th and 8th; 8 23 50, 3d, 5th and 6th; 8 34 50, 3d, 5th and 7th, each.....400

8 21 29, 1st, 4th and 8th; 21 23 29, 1st, 4th and 6th; 21 29 34, 1st, 4th and 7th; 21 29 35, 1st, 4th and 8th; 8 23 29, 1st, 5th and 6th; 8 10 21, 2d, 4th and 8th; 10 21 23, 2d, 4th and 6th, 10 21 34, 2d, 4th and 7th; 10 21 35, 2d, 4th and 8th; 8 10 23, 2d, 5th and 6th, each....200

All others with three of the drawn numbers on, being 10, each.....200

Those 46 tickets having on them the Combination Nos. 10 and 29, being the 1st and 2d drawn, each..100

Those 46 tickets having on them the Combination Nos. 10 and 50, being the 2d and 3d drawn, each..80

Those 46 tickets having on them the Combination Nos. 21 and 50, being the 3d and 4th, each....60

Those 46 tickets having on them the Combination Nos. 8 and 21, being the 4th and 5th, each....50

Those 92 tickets having on them the Combination Nos. 8 and 23, being the 5th and 6th;

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavour.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Mr. Editors—wen i got home i was very glad to se farther has got your paper yet i have been so far up the contry that i had no chance of seing the post i wanted to send these here lines to you a grate wile ago but i had no chance—i rote them for mary and she said she wold like to se them printed like them other verses in the post. farther sais he will by me a diccshenary as the folkes sais i dont spel the words altogather rite. i rote this a good forty miles up the contry. E. D.

o mary dear wen i did the first wed,
nor from my word have i yet fled,
thow far from home yet ime to mary tru,
and gives to mary every jos thats tru,
and if far from home we still are blest,
and spend our days in comfort and in rest,
o how i long to se my farthers hous,
were mary first i did espouse,
of all the pleasur on this earth is given,
a seeded life is our happines in heaven

JERSY BARD
now at timber Creek.

Mr. Atkinson—The following Chronograms are translated from the German. They have never, we believe, appeared in English or American print, should you think them worth of a place in your miscellany, you are at liberty to publish them. V. F. W.

At the celebration of the civil ceremony of Napoleon's (I.) nuptials with the Archduchess Maria Louisa, (the 1st April, 1810,) the people heard Maelzel's Automaton Trumpeter playing out of a window, and saw this ingenious transparent chronogram:—

TaCe, MVsa Vs Cautans.
i. e. Be silent, the world is concordant, (1810.)

The year before last, on the day *Goethe*, the German poet, completed his seventy-ninth year, one of his admirers invented the following chronogram, which compassed the year 1828, as well as the 28th of August, the birth day of the poet:—

Sol Vatari CorDa bVMoni CapitisqVe eXCellentIssIMo.

i. e. To the most excellent Redreemer of the human heart and understanding, (28 1828.)

ANAGRAMS.

In the following question put by Pontius Pilate to our blessed Lord and Saviour:—

Quid est veritas?—(what is truth?)

is contained this admirable anagram, (which, in fact, strikes the mind of a thinking being very singularly!)—*est vir qui adest.* (It is the man who is present, viz: Jesus Christ.)

The following anagram on the well known Bibliographer, *William Oldys*, may claim a place among the first productions of this class. It was written by Oldys himself, and found by his executors in one of his manuscripts:—

W. O.
In word and *Will I am* a friend to you;
And one friend *Old* is worth a hundred new.

ACROSTICK.

Translation of the Latin hexameters, on our blessed Lord and Saviour, from the first volume of the "Encyclopædia Americana," published by Messrs. Carey, Lea & Carey, Philadelphia, 1829.

In midst of countless stars as Phœbus bright
Expels from all the world the gloom of night;
So *Jesus*, whose His darkness puts to flight,
Virtue exalting, crushing vice and liar,
Shines as the Sun of Justice to the Just.

V. F. W.

EDITOR'S MISERY.

The letter box proves that there are as many troublesome writers now as there were in former times. Among the *miseries* of an Editor may be reckoned the task of reading a mass of "effusion" from

Witlings, brisk fools, curs'd with half sense,
Who buz in rhyme; and, like blind flies,
Err with their wings, for want of eyes. W.

"Let me jest and live to day,
And kiss the fleeting hours away."

The life of a coquette is very like that of a drunkard or an opium eater; and its end is the same—the utter extinction of intellect, of cheerfulness, of generous feeling and of self respect.

To a New Born Child.

On parent knees, a naked, new born child,
Weeping thou sat'st, while all around thee smil'd;
So live, that, sinking in thy last long sleep,
Calm thou mayst smile, while all around thee weep.
W.

The other day, says Ned to Joe,
Near Bedlam's confines groping,
Where'er I hear the cries of woe,
My hand is always open;
I own, says Joe, that to the poor,
You prove it every minute;
Your hand is open, to be sure,
But then—there's nothing in it!

A raw country fellow stumped into the Coffee House the other day, and, with a pleasing grin, asked for a mess of *coffee and buckwheat cakes*. The waiter civilly informed the hungry applicant they had none; and the poor man went off grumbling that he should be too late, but supposed the company had eaten all up before he arrived!

A compliment from Taggart's three years in Canada.—Literature does not seem to flourish either in Canada or the United States. Newspapers are very plentiful, and read with considerable avidity. Poets are rare, and local poetry is not to be met with. In the latter-mentioned country the newspapers are generally printed on very bad paper; they are so faintly marked, that it is difficult to read them, and commonly crammed full of very indifferent matter.

Tom Sheridan, whose neatness in sudden turns of wit is almost equal to his father's, when in quite a nervous and debilitated state was dining at a friend's, one of whose servants, in passing quickly by the fire-place, overturned the plate warmer. The rattle was quite shocking and caused Tom and his friend to start. The master sharply rebuked the servant and added "I suppose you have broken all the plates." "No, sir," replied the man; "not one." "No!" exclaimed Tom, "then, d——n it, you've been making all that noise *for nothing*."

The End of Military Glory.—A ship, with human bones, from Hamburg, arrived at Lossiemouth on the 25th October, the property of an agriculturalist of Morayshire, and intended for manure. The master of the vessel states, that the bones were collected from the plains and marshes of Leipsic, and are part of the remains of the thousands of brave men who fell in the sanguinary battles fought between France and the Allies, October, 1813. What a commentary is this upon *military glory*; and how true is the exclamation of the poet—"To what base uses may we return, Horatio!"

John Wesley's Bible.—"I have, this week, (says a correspondent,) seen an old Bible, which is in good condition; it contains about 1000 copper-plate engravings and maps of all the ancient places mentioned in Scripture. It contains the Apocrypha, and the Psalms of David in metre. This Bible formerly belonged to the grandfather of the immortal Rev. John Wesley. It also belonged to his father, and finally became the property of the late Mr. John Wesley. It was in the house when it was on fire, but was saved from the conquering element. It was left to Mr. Wesley by a friend of his, and was given to Mr. Robert Daggatt, of this town, when preaching in London, by an old lady, with the following words written on a blank leaf by her:—'Search this holy book as those once did to whom it belonged; for it informed them that Christ died for all.'"

The Titmouse.—A naturalist residing at Currie, in the vicinity of Edinburgh, observed during fine weather in the winter of 1828, a titmouse, *Parus major*, frequently perch on a bough in his garden, and after dispersing something which it held in its beak, fly off, and shortly after return with another object of similar appearance. The frequent repetition of the circumstance induced the person who observed it to watch the bird; in doing which he found that each time when it flew from the bough, it was paying a visit to a bee-hive in the neighborhood, from the entrance of which it picked up a bee and carried it off. On examining the ground beneath the tree to which the titmouse betook itself, he found it covered with remains of the unfortunate creatures, which, on crawling out to bask in the sun, had been thus mercilessly carried off and devoured by the little rascal.

SKETCH FROM LIFE.

We give the following literally as we got it, though the story must necessarily suffer much from the absence of mimetic touches that derive their efficacy from the human voice, and which not even Joe Miller himself could have transferred into words printed or written. An elderly spinster from the town of Paisley, that came here to teach the lasses tambouring, called on a clergyman not long ago, and told the maid that she "wanted to speak a word wi' the minister by himsel." Her looks at this time were full of importance, and after shutting the study door, she repeatedly whispered "will nobody hear us?" "No, (said the other,) and even if there should, I suppose you have no treason to communicate?" "Treason! (said the spinster, as if at a loss to understand the drift of the question,) I was joust wanting, sir, to tak yo'r advice." "A weel (said the minister, in his own homely way) since I see there's something wighing on your mind, sit down and tell us all about it." "Weel, sir, I was gaun to tell ye that I hae gotten an offer," "An offer, Eppy—an offer o' what?" "Oo, sir (smiling) am sure ye needna spear that; its long since I got an offer, and as I may never get another again, I joust cam' to see whether ye think I should tak him?" "Oho! Eppy, I understand you now; its the offer of a man thats makin ye see canty?" "Deed is't, sir, thougham no mucklifted wi't neither." "But ye ken, Eppy, its my business to finish a courting job, by buckling the parties when they come before me, and not to interfere at the beginning or the middle." On hearing this, the decent spinster hung her head, and then said, "Gif ye dinna like to hear me am sorry I fashed ye." "Weel, but Eppy, who and what is this lover of yours?" He's a doctor, sir." "A doctor!—an what would a doctor do with the like of you?" "Oo, but ye dinna gie me time to tell—he is a smoke doctor." "A smoke doctor—that alters the case entirely. And what's his name?" "They ca' him Steel." "Steel! ay, steel's a hard metal, and should be true too, for ye ken when we speak of an honest man, we say he's steel to the back bane." "Ay, sir, but he's been three times married already!" "Three times married already! he must be a great waster o' wives that." "Ay, sir, and they tell me he's in debt forbye." "In debt, forbye! and yet he wants to wear his fourth wife." "But then, sir, am in a pickle debt mysel." "That's a pity; but you ken what the proverb says—that twa blacks pat to mak a white; and though I've kent money a couple that did weel in the world by joining stocks, even when they were small, I doubt whether joining debts will answer the same end." At this intimation the decent spinster looked very grave, and told the minister that the matter had cost her a great deal of thought, and that even before she had seen him she had resolved to seat herself quietly by her own fire side, and console herself with the thought "that 'twas better to cry waes me, than waes us." She then withdrew in better spirits than she had been at first, though most unfortunately the mischievous maid was heard *lilting* as she passed the kitchen door.—*Dumfries Courier*.

Cheap Substitute for Malt.—It is not from a desire to withhold any useful knowledge that I have thus long deferred fulfilling the promise I some time since made, to furnish you with a cheap method of brewing beer at a much cheaper rate than is usually done. The article I use is well known to most people by the name of mangel-wurzel, and is, in many respects, well worth every person's attention. It is very easy to cultivate, and I will give some further account of it previous to the season for sowing.—The process for brewing is, to take as many of the roots as you choose to brew, wash them well, slice them across, and fill any sized boiler with them so cut; add as much water as the boiler will hold, and, if possible, lay a weight of some sort on the roots to keep them under the water; after boiling them for about an hour and a half, they may be taken out, well broken, and pressed, as the strongest part of the liquor remains in the roots. After they are well pressed, put the liquor that comes from them, and the water they were boiled in, together, and reduce, by boiling, to any strength you please; then put in what quantity of hops is thought necessary, and boil for one hour. Cool the liquor as quickly as possible, and put a sufficient quantity of yeast to work it, as ale is generally done.

After saying so much, it may be thought by some superfluous to add more; but as this is intended chiefly for those who have not been much in the habit of brewing, I will beg leave to give the process by which I have lately brewed. I took 150lb of the roots, being the quantity my boiler would hold, boiled, bruised, and pressed, as above, adding one pound of hops, which I infused all night in some hot liquor; and by a saccharometer I have made, such as is recommended by Mr. Saddington, in vol. IX., page 361, of your very valuable Magazine, I reduced the liquor to the strength of about 28lb of saccharine matter to the barrel of 36 gallons. I then boiled the hops in the liquor one hour, cooled it as soon as possible to 70 degrees Fahr., and then added one pound of good yeast, let it stand 24 hours, then beat it in, and again in 12 hours; I then took off all the yeast I could, after letting it stand six hours; in six hours more I again took all the yeast off, and tunned the beer, allowing it to work well out of the barrel. When done working, I put in a handful of the cold hops I reserved for the purpose, stirred them well in the barrel, and in a few hours bunged it down. The result is, 16 gallons of ale, apparently very strong, of a very fine flavour, and equal to any malt ale. The whole expense thereof does not exceed 7s., which is only 5 1-4d. per gallon for ale which would not disgrace a Nobleman's table. The refuse left from the press is an excellent food for pigs.—*Mechanics' Magazine.*

Utility of Insects.—The honey of the bee, the dye of the cochineal, and the web of the silk worm, the advantages of which are obvious, may well be balanced against the destructive propensities of insects which are offensive to man. But a philosophical study of natural history will teach us, that the direct benefits which insects confer upon us are even less important than their general uses in maintaining the economy of the world. The mischiefs resulting to us from the rapid increase and activity of insects, are merely results of the very principle by which they confer upon us numberless indirect advantages. Forests are swept away by minute flies; but the same agencies relieve us from that extreme abundance of vegetable matter, which would render the earth uninhabitable, were this excess not periodically destroyed. In hot countries, the great business of removing corrupt animal matter, which the vulture and the hyæna imperfectly perform, is effected with certainty and speed by the myriads of insects that spring from the eggs deposited in every carcass by some fly seeking therein the means of life for her progeny. Destruction and reproduction, the great laws of nature, are carried on very greatly through the instrumentality of insects; and the same principle regulates even the increase of particular species of insects themselves. When aphides are so abundant that we know not how to escape their ravages, flocks of lady birds instantly cover over our fields and gardens to destroy them.

WASHINGTON'S
BIRTH NIGHT BALL.

THE above BALL will be given by Subscription, on the 22d of February, instant, at the Masonic Hall, Chesnut street, (in honor of the day,) by A. BONAPFON. The Hall will be appropriately decorated and brilliantly illuminated with gas. The subscription list is now open, and tickets ready for delivery. Gentlemen's Tickets, $1, and two Ladies' Tickets. feb. 6—5t

COMMERCIAL
PENMANSHIP,

INVENTED to change an indifferent to that of a *superior business hand writing* in the short term of 12 LESSONS.

The very important advantages of improving the hand writing by this *new method*, is the certain tendency to freedom, LEGIBILITY, and superior elegance in style of execution, its utility is realised daily by numerous citizens, and found to excel for practical purposes. Ladies Class at 12 o'clock. Tuition by a practical penman. For other particulars, inquire at the office of the

COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE,
For BOOK-KEEPING, &c.
feb. 6—5t* 61 ARCADE.

ANDREW R. CHAMBERS'

WHOLESALE and Retail LEATHER Store, No. 20 Chesnut street, between Front and Second streets, Philadelphia, where may be had cheap for cash or satisfactory acceptances, all kinds of FINISHED LEATHER, consisting of

SOLE LEATHER, 1st, 2d, and 3rd qualities,
UPPER do. do. do. do.
CALF SKINS, do. do. do.

Harness Leather,	Bag Hides,	Morocco Skins,
Bridle do.	Lining do.	Lining do.
Skirting do.	Japan do.	Binding do.
Chaise Hides,	Buck Skins,	Sheep do.

N. B. Persons wishing any of the above articles, will find it to their advantage to call at the above establishment. Orders attended to at the shortest notice.
feb. 6—4 mo

REUBEN HANLEY & CO.
No. 104 South street.
UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

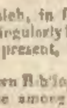
Class No. 3, for 1830, will be drawn in this city, on Saturday, the 20th of Feb. 1830. Fifty-four No. Lottery—eight drawn ballots.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	$10,000	10 Prizes of	$100
1	10,000	10	200
1	5,000	46	100
3	4,000	46	90
1	3,000	46	60
1	2,000	46	50
5	1,000	92	40
5	500	92	30
10	300	920	20
10	200	2300	10

Whole Tickets, 10 dollars; Halves, 5; Quarters, 2.50. We assure our country friends that this is the best scheme that has been offered to the publick for a long time. Please to send your orders soon this time, and we will attend to them the same as if you were present yourselves. We make 10 per cent. discount to all who pay the postage. Direct your letters to REUBEN MANLEY & CO. Union Canal Office, 104 South street. feb. 6—tf

TO RENT,



A house and lot of about 6 acres of land, situate in the village of Haddenfield, with a Tan-Yard on said premises, with all the necessary buildings thereto belonging. A particular description thereof is deemed unnecessary, as it is expected that any person wishing to rent the premises, will first call and view them, which they may do by calling on Samuel Allen, on the premises, or on Richard Stafford, in Haddenfield.

Possession will be given on the 26th day March next. For terms apply to the subscriber.
jan. 30—8t RICHARD STAFFORD
Haddenfield.

ELEGANT PORTRAITS

OF Washington, Lafayette, Bolivar, Jackson, Franklin, Jefferson, Clinton, Gen. A. Wayne, John Adams, J. Quincy Adams, Calhoun, Clay, John Jay, Rufus King, Dr. Benj. Rush, &c. with a variety of other Prints, Views, &c. for sale at the office of the Saturday Evening Post, No. 112 Chesnut street, Philadelphia. jan. 24—tf

THE FEMALE'S SPECIFIC.

☞ *IT HAS NEVER FAILED.* ☜

THIS Medicine, the never-failing powers of which can be proved by references to ladies of the greatest respectability in this city, can always be had at No. 169 PINE STREET, where application can be made *either by letter*, or personally. nov. 7—1y

Circular for the Union.

PENNSYLVANIA Real and Personal Estate Register, and City Actuary's Office, No. 47 South Front street, Philadelphia, (founded 1825.) Lands of every description, farms, houses, lots and other property, bought, sold, rented and leased. Persons of a distance will benefit by sending descriptions of their property, &c. for sale or rent.

Money borrowed and loaned on real or personal property. Writing in all its branches neatly executed.—City and country debts, and other dues collected and remitted to the respective claimants. Subscriptions to all publications procured, and the works delivered.

Information on any subject or business given and received, to and fro, throughout the Union; all the agencies connected with the different State Offices attended to, information respecting taxes on lands, paid or unpaid, given and received.

Merchants, Manufacturer's and others, supplied with cash, partners with clerks, teachers, foremen, agents, collectors and other help.

☞ Unemployed persons provided with mercantile or other situations, in this or any other sister cities, by making proper and immediate application.

N. B. All persons, at a distance, attended to, by post paying their letters, and inclosing a reasonable fee, to

M. M'BAIN,
General Land Agent and Actuary.
PRESENT WANTS.

Wanted to purchase, a few small farms and some coal lands, for which the highest price will be given.

Wanted, several men of character, as partners, clerks in stores, travelling agents and collectors, good salaries given.

Wanted, $30,000 to loan, on real estate, for 3 or 5 years.

For sale, several valuable houses and lots in the city.

P. S. All persons will do well to avail themselves of the opportunity of applying at this old establishment, which has its agents in different parts of the Union, so as to attend to business at home or abroad. Apply to (in person, or by letter, postage paid,) M. M'BAIN, General Land Agent and Actuary, Philadelphia.
jan. 23—1y

DR. A. G. HULL'S
PATENT HINGE TRUSS,
For the relief and cure of Hernia, or Rupture.

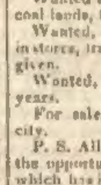
DR. A. G. HULL respectfully informs those laboring under the distressing and dangerous disease of Hernia, or Rupture, and wishing a certain and effectual remedy for the same, that his lately improved TRUSS, adapted to the different species of this complaint, to which males, females and children are subject, may be obtained at the office, No. 28 North Eighth street, where professional attention will be given to the treatment of the complaint in all its varieties. In regard to *all* the means auxiliary to the instrument, by which cures are promoted, or rendered certain, instructions will be furnished without additional expense.

The universal and public approbation which this instrument has received, as well from Medical Societies and the Profession generally, as from those who, in their own persons, have experienced its superior efficacy, renders it unnecessary that any proofs should now be adduced in regard to what is so generally known and acknowledged. Experience has abundantly demonstrated the correctness of the principles which the inventor embraced in the construction of his TRUSSES, and which he *original* applied to the radical cure of a complaint, lately considered beyond the reach of the healing art.

"The great and signal benefits which are produced by this Truss, result from its strict subservience to, and its accordance with, scientific and surgical principles. Its mechanical adaptation to the parts, the simplicity of construction, the limited motion nicely graduated, by experiment, to the different attitudes of the body, and to the action of the muscles, the permanency of its location on the body, and its pressure on the circumference of the abdominal ring, are qualities, the tendency of which is to strengthen and restore the weakened parts, to contract the aperture, and, ultimately, *to accomplish a cure of the disease.* The operation and effect of this Truss is therefore directly the reverse of all Trusses heretofore in use, which, being convex, tended to enlarge the rupture opening."

A. G. HULL,
No. 28 North Eighth street.
Philadelphia, August 15, 1829.—only

R. S. RISLEY & CO.



HAVE at their Store, No 68 NORTH THIRD STREET, between Arch and Cherry streets, a handsome assortment of RICH CUT and PLAIN GLASS FURNITURE KNOBS, &c. of every description, having exceeds GLASS CUTTING FACTORY immediately back of the Store, where GLASS of every description will be cut to order, or sold on the most reasonable terms.

☞ Wholesale and Retail. Country Merchants and others are invited to call and examine for themselves.
aug 4—eotf

INDEMNITY FROM LOSS BY
FIRE.

The Franklin Fire Insurance Co. of Philadelphia,

LATELY incorporated by an act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, with perpetual charter, for the sole purpose of Insuring from Loss or Damage by Fire.

RICHARD WILLING, *President.*
CHARLES N. BANCKER, *Secretary.*
Directors.

James Schott,	Levi Ellmaker,
Henry C. Carey,	Thomas Hart,
Thomas I. Wharton,	Tobias Wagner,
Charles Roberts,	William Cheloner,

HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, that they are prepared to effect Insurance in town and country, on Houses, Ruins, Manufactories, Stores and other buildings, Ships in harbour and upon the stocks, and on Goods, Wares and Merchandize upon the land, or lying in port, and on Agricultural Products, upon as liberal terms as any similar institution.

Applications made at the office, No. 163½ Chesnut street, third door below Fifth street, either personally, or by letter, with description of the property, will receive prompt attention.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, Secretary.
aug 1—tf

Gum Elastic over Shoes.

HANDSOME lot just opened, and will be retailed low. Gentlemen's Boots for $2 50. Water proof composition for Boots and Shoes.

Also, a general assortment of Ladies', Gentlemen's Misses and Children's Boots and Shoes.

SAMUEL D. REED,
dec. 5—tf No. 6 North Sixth street.

PHILADELPHIA
PATENT LOCK MANUFACTORY,
No. 28 North Seventh street.

MICHAEL KATES respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has for sale, as above, a general assortment of Locks of every description, of his own manufacture, which he can warrant equal to any made in this country.

Orders for Locks received and executed with punctuality.

N. B. Bells Hung, Locks, &c. repaired as usual.
nov. 28—6m

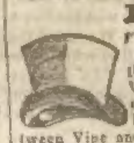
A CARD.

WATER PROOF
BOOTS.

THE Subscriber is happy to inform his patrons and the public in general, that he has, by numerous experiments, come to the knowledge of preparing leather for boots and shoes which will entirely resist water, without any interlining, as is the practice generally of those who are sold to make water proof boots; his method of thus preparing his stock of which his boots are made, will render the leather so pliable that it seldom or ever will break, except by age; the above he will warrant, and invites those who wish to have their feet dry and warm to call and satisfy themselves on the subject; no additional charge will be exacted, as he intends to make all his boots impervious to water.

THOMAS STREET, Boot Maker,
No. 108 N. Second street, 2 doors below Race st.
nov. 21—3m

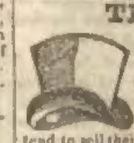
REMOVAL.



T. L. KING informs his customers, and the public generally, that he has removed his Hat and Cap Warehouse from No. 30 South Sixth street, (Shakspeare Buildings,) to No. 192 North Third street, west side, between Vine and Callowhill streets, where he will be happy to supply all those that will favour him with a call. To his former customers he tenders his thanks, and solicits a continuance of their patronage.

N. B. Hats and Caps made to order at the shortest notice. THOMAS L. KING.
jan. 9—3m

TEESE & CO.



INFORM the public that they have taken one of the splendid stores No. 56 and 57 in the Arcade, and that they intend to keep HATS made of the best materials and workmanship that can be obtained; and that they intend to sell their work lower than any other Hat Store in this city. The difference in the rent between our store and the other Hat Stores in this city, will enable us to sell our Hats from $1 to 1 50, lower than the other Hat Stores. Some of the Hat Stores in this city are paying 12, 13 and 16 hundred dollars rent, and we get our store for one hundred; and if our work does not wear as we say it will, we will make any deduction required.—We are determined to establish our store in the Arcade, if it can be done by good work and low prices. We invite the public to call and examine our work. We intend to pay particular attention to the latest fashions; and have now in store hats of every quality of the latest Philadelphia, New York and London fashions, which are ready for sale.

Hats of every shape and quality can be made at the shortest notice, as we manufacture our hats in this city. The highest price given for old hats in exchange for new ones, (economy is wealth.) All who wish to save a dollar on the purchase of a new Hat, will please to call as above. nov. 21—3m

MERCANTILE ACADEMY.

A NEW SYSTEM OF WRITING, taught by R. MEGONEGAL, No. 206 Race Street, which is sanctioned by professors, and gentlemen of the first taste.

The attention of the public is respectfully solicited to the important advantages to be derived from a knowledge of this superior system. By this mode, pupils are taught to sit with ease and elegance, and acquire in a short period that necessary accomplishment, so important to all, a beautiful running and legal hand writing, to write perfectly straight without lines, and with greater freedom than any system ever taught, and as great is the improvement, that eight or ten lessons often produces a bold, free and elegant running hand, by those who could not write their names.

BOOK-KEEPING.

He also informs them that he has completed a new system of book-keeping, so as to enable the student to proficient himself in from 10 to 20 lessons, and to acquire a perfect knowledge of this important science, without fail. The advertiser has examined about 100 sets of books, in the first counting-houses of this city, within the last six months, which enables him to give the most perfect forms, and extensive explanations on the science. nov. 14—3m

INDIGESTION.

Mead's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills.

A SAFE and efficacious remedy for all those deranged states of the digestive organs, constituting Dyspepsia, or Indigestion. This medicine is the invention of a Physician, who has applied his study and practice for a number of years to this distressing disease, and is therefore the result of much experience. Induced by the duty he owes society, the proprietor has adopted this mode of circulation, in order to give it a greater range of publicity, and that it may become more extensively useful than it could possibly be, were it confined within the private practice of any individual whatever.—The great success of these Pills in the cure of those distressing symptoms attending Dyspepsia or Indigestion, have induced many persons, without any knowledge of the materials made use of in this celebrated remedy, to offer to the public as a cure for Dyspepsia, various articles under the name of Pills, Tinctures, &c. in recommending which, they have adopted the very words of the skilful and scientific inventor of this medicine.—The public are therefore requested to observe that none are genuine unless the directions accompanying each box, have the signature of George Smith.

For sale in New York, by O. & W. Hull, No. 128 Maiden Lane, between Pearl and Water streets. Agents for the proprietor, J. & A. & W. B. Post, No. 41 William street; Lawrence Keese & Co. No. 115 Maiden Lane; and John C. Morrison, 188 Greenwich st.; in Phila by I. Thompson, F. Brown, and T. W. Dyott; in Baltimore, by C. & D. & S. Keener, and George R. Keer; in Charleston, by Wm. Burgoyne; in Savannah, by Anson Parsons; in Washington, by Nathaniel Jewell; in Alexandria, D. C. by E. Stabler & Son; and in New Orleans, by Wm. Hudson. oct. 17—6m

FOR SALE,
A VALUABLE PLANTATION,

LATE the property of George Willing, Esq situate on the West Chester Road, six miles from the city of Philadelphia, the 8 mile stone standing on the Premises. It contains 349 acres. There are about 220 acres of first rate Plough land, in a state of good cultivation, divided into convenient fields, all under good fence, and about 120 acres of well timbered wood land. There are two never-failing streams of water running through the Plantation. The improvements are a brick spring house, with a most excellent spring, with a plentiful flow of water in the driest season; a large frame barn, with a stone stable adjoining, two stories high; a good tenant house, two stories high, two rooms on a floor, and a pump near the door; a large stone mansion house, two stories high, on the first floor, three rooms, and a large hall on the second floor, six bed rooms and good garrets, and a pump near the kitchen door. There are about 12 acres of good watered meadows. The farm is allowed to be one of the best in the County.

Enquire of T. MITCHELL,
No. 89 Walnut street, between Third & Fourth sts.
nov. 21—tf

ANDERSON'S COUGH DROPS,

THE most valuable Medicine ever prepared for Coughs and Consumptions. The uncommon virtues that ANDERSON'S COUGH DROPS and PECTORAL POWDERS are well known to possess for the cure of Colds, Coughs and other affections of the breast and lungs, leading to consumptions, is sufficiently proved from the fact that they have now been in use for seven years and that the demand for them is still rapidly increasing. Thousands have experienced the happy effects of this *Healing Balsam*, and great numbers have voluntarily given Certificates of the benefits received in Consumptive Complaints of long standing, even where their cases were almost hopeless and where they had been given up by their physicians as incurable. A reference to the Certificates accompanying each Bottle, given by those of the first respectability, will satisfy every unprejudiced mind of the wonderful cures performed by this Valuable Medicine. Thousands have shortened their days by neglecting Coughs when first attacked, which have soon terminated in a seated Consumption, and proved fatal.—Scarcely a case of Colds, Coughs, pain in the side, difficulty of breathing, want of sleep arising from debility, or even Consumptions, but may be relieved by a timely use of this Healing Balsam. Each Dollar Bottle of this medicine contains about 40 doses, which proves them to be a cheap medicine, considering their virtues.

NEW CERTIFICATES.

This is to certify that the subscriber was brought very low by spitting blood, attended with a cough and catarrh, and that nothing afforded me real relief until I commenced taking Anderson's Cough Drops, the use of which were the means in the hand of God of restoring me again to a comfortable state of health.

And I do further certify, that the wife of Mr. Nathan Huntington, living in the same place, was afflicted with a very bad cough for a number of years, and in 1823 she was reduced so low that it was thought she must soon be in her grave, as she was scarcely able to walk from her bed to the fire, when she commenced taking Anderson's Cough Drops, the use of which, in a short time so far restored her, that she was soon able to do a good day's work. I can cheerfully recommend this medicine to the public. PHILO JUDSON, Pastor of the Church in Ashford.

Ashford, Conn. Sept. 25, 1828.

For sale by I. Thompson, N. W. corner of Second and Market; T. W. Dyott, N. E. corner of Second and Race; E. & L. Yarnall & Co. Market, below Second; J. C. Jenkins, Market, near Third.
jan. 16—4m

WILLIAM HUGHES,
UNDERTAKER,
NO. 139 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
BETWEEN RACE AND VINE STREETS.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he keeps always on hand a general assortment of Coffins of all sizes and patterns, plain and ornamented.

Also, stuff of every description ready prepared, which, at the shortest notice, can be made to order. The whole business of Funerals attended to, furnishing hearse, carriages, ice boxes, &c. on the lowest terms.

Attendance at all hours. jan. 16—1y

MEDICAL SPECIFIC
FOR THE CONSUMPTION.

DR. RAFINESQUE, Professor of Medical Botany, &c. the original inventor and proprietor of the PULMEL, has lately taken the concern into his own hands, and established in Philadelphia a CHEMICAL MANUFACTORY of Syrup, Balsam, Wine, Chocolate, Essence, Powders, &c. of PULMEL, sold at $1 for 20 doses, with a large discount for cash and wholesale.

The PULMEL is a safe and efficient, mild and palatable Remedy for the CONSUMPTION, and nothing else. It has within 2 years cured or relieved 500 persons from Boston to New Orleans, being taken inwardly and inhaled.

Just published by him, the PULMIST; or, the Art to cure the Consumption. Price one dollar; sent free of postage to any part of the United States. He practices exclusively as a Pulmist in Diseases of the Lungs. Ample written Consultations on Specific Cases, $10, Verbal ones, 5; Visits, 1.

The PULMEL and the Work sold in Philadelphia by Brown, Burgin, Carpenter, Fullerton, Garretson, Garrigues, Hart, Klett, Mackenzie, Marshall, Morris, Reakirt, Reynolds, Ravenel, Scattergood, Shepherd, Yarnall, and other Druggists. Pamphlet on the Pulmel given gratis by them. dec. 5—3m

FIRE PROOF DOORS
AND STANDING SCREW PRESSES.

PRESS Screws and Standing Screw Presses, complete, with iron rules, for Tobacconists, Book Binders, Printers, &c. FIRE PROOF DOORS, of different sizes, for Counting Houses, Banks, &c. ready made, which will be disposed of on reasonable terms.—MILL SCREWS and MILL SPINDLES, made to order, and SMITH WORK in general, by

CHARLES EVANS,
april 26—1y No. 33 Bread street.

G. W. CARPENTER'S
COMPOUND SYRUP OF LIVERWORT.

HEPATICA TRILOBA.—This Plant has proved to be a safe and valuable Medicine for Coughs, spitting of blood, Consumption, and Liver Complaints.

Most of the Medicines made use of for the above diseases are of a stimulating nature, composed generally of Resins and Balsams, in alcoholic solution, which, although sometimes giving temporary relief, in almost every instance where they are freely used, aggravate the disease and reduce the strength of the patient.

This article possesses superior advantages over these preparations, its action being of a tonic, invigorating and strengthening nature, thus overcoming the disease by promoting expectoration and gradually increasing the strength of the patient, and this without being attended with any unpleasant effects; it also agrees with the stomach in all cases, and is a pleasant and agreeable medicine to take.

It has generally been administered in the form of tea or decoction; this has most frequently been improperly made by those unacquainted with pharmaceutical preparations, and has brought this medicine in disrepute, and prevented its application in many cases where it otherwise would have proved highly useful and beneficial.

To guard against these inconveniences, and to bring before the public a concentrated preparation of this valuable article of uniform strength, George W. Carpenter is pleased to announce the preparation of Compound Syrup of Liverwort, which will obviate all the disadvantages above described. This preparation is as active as it can be made from the fresh plant, and the virtues considerably improved by the tonic and expectorant Medicines which have been selected as adjuvants. Prepared and sold only, by

G. W. CARPENTER,
At his Chemical Warehouse, No. 201 Market st.

For sale as above, Conc. Fluid Ext. Sarsaparilla, Solidified Copaiva, Saratoga Powders, Citrated Kali, Cubeb, Tonic Extract; with a number of new and popular Chemicals. jan. 16—6mo

American Stenographic Academy,
BY M. T. C. GOULD,
No. 6 North Eighth Street, Philadelphia.

MR. GOULD teaches persons to record the language of public speakers as fast as delivered. Those who cannot attend his personal instructions, may acquire the art from his book—the 7th edition of which, is now before the public, price 50 cents.

N. B. This work will be sent by mail to any part of the United States, upon the following conditions, viz.

If $1 be enclosed in a letter from a less distance than 150 miles, the writer will receive a copy of short hand free from postage both ways. If from a greater distance than 150, he will receive two copies, paying his own postage both ways. Post Masters, and others, who prefer to pay postage both ways, will of course receive two copies in all cases.

☞ A copy shall be sent to the publisher of any Newspaper in the United States, who will give this advertisement one conspicuous insertion, and forward a number of his paper containing the same.

JUST PUBLISHED AND FOR SALE,
A second and much improved edition of
Gould's Stenographic Chart,

For the use of schools; exhibiting at one view, in the form of a tree, the entire elements of the theory of *short hand*. With this chart upon the wall of a school room, the teacher may communicate a knowledge of the art to a large class, as readily as to an individual, and without the expense of a book for each scholar. It is published upon beautiful *imperial drawing paper*, elegantly painted, varnished and mounted. It is extracted from the 7th, or stereotype edition of Gould's short hand, as taught by the author and proprietor, in the principal cities, towns and Colleges of the United States, and at the above establishment in the city of Philadelphia. Price single, $3. jan 23—tf

JAMES CLARK

OFFERS for sale, at No. 137 South Front street, a variety of Books, Paper and Stationery. Also, Slates, Slate Pencils, Lead Pencils, Red and Black Ink, Ink Powders, Ink Stands, Wafers, and Sealing Wax, Bills of Lading, Shipping Articles, Manifests, Seamen's Journals, &c.

Patent Blank Books ruled to any pattern, and bound in a superior style as above, or at the Bindery, over No. 25 Market street.

Rags taken in exchange for any of the above articles. sept 30—6m

WILLIAM H. MOORE,
UNDERTAKER,

No. 102½ Arch street, between Fifth and Sixth street, (south side.)

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he keeps always on hand a general assortment of COFFINS, of all sizes and qualities or ornamented.

Also, stuff of every description ready prepared, which at the shortest notice, can be made to order. The whole business of funerals will be attended to, if desired on very moderate terms, such as furnishing Hearses, Carriages, Shrouds, Scarfs, Crapes, Gloves, Ice Boxes, &c.

The subscriber's intention is to devote his whole attention to the above named business.

N. B. Attendance at all hours. *CIRCUMSTANCES TAKEN INTO CONSIDERATION.*
aug. 30—tf

D. WIDENER, AGENT AND TAILOR,

No. 107 Race street, fourth door above Third,

COATS, PANTALOONS and VESTS cut and trimmed cheap for cash. A general assortment of Cloths and Cassimeres on hand, as cheap as any store in this city.

☞ First rate Stocks, Gloves, Handkerchiefs and Vests, ready made, cheap for cash. march 25—

PAPER WAREHOUSE.

No. 250 Market, opposite Decatur Street.

S. POTTER has constantly on sale at the above Warehouse, at the lowest mill prices, a full assortment of paper manufactured in the United States, on which a liberal credit will be given.
sept. 12—tf

ORGAN FOR SALE.

AN ORGAN of seven stops, suitable for a Church of moderate size. The stops are as follows:—Open Diap, stopped Diap, Dulciana, Principal, Twelfth, Flute, and Fifteenth; enclosed in a mahogany case. It can be seen by applying at the Masonic Hall. The instrument can be warranted in every respect, and will be sold on reasonable terms. For further particulars apply to SIDDONS & McGRATH, No. 23 Third street. jan. 2—

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Johanna Hiem, late of the city of Philadelphia, widow, deceased, are requested to make payment; those having demands against the said estate, are to present them to FREDERICK DREER, Executor.
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